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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1875.

Charges Against Chief Clerk McGrew.

The Postmaster General to-day stated that the charges of Sixth Auditor Sheats against Chief Clerk McGrew, of that Bureau, are so vague as to impress him with the belief that there is nothing in them. No manner are given. He seems to have formed a coalition with Mrs. Chorpenning on that notorious claim, and indulges in the illusion that he can restore himself to favor by breaking down McGrew. The latter has always been held in great confidence in the Treasury and Postofice Departments, and will doubtless be sustained in this character by the proposed investigation, should recourse be had to such a measure.

The Theft of $47,500

from the Treasury not only occasions consternation in the Treasurer's office, but has led to inquiry into the general plan of handling money. The wonder now is that more has not been lost at different times, particularly in the Redemption Bureau. The Department is in a bad way for the discovery of the parties, as all the Secret Service men, except the chief and one other, are absent from the city on other duty. Mr. Benson, who is considered a superior detective, left the city several days ago. The Bureau, however, is applying all the means practicable, and confidence is expressed of the recovery of the money. A vigilant search has been made of the cash room and Department express office, without avail. Several parties are suspected, but the names are withheld.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1875.

The Treasury Theft.

It was stated at the Treasury Department, to-day, that one of the clerks sent upon the periodical investigation of the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, was one of the parties through whose hands the missing packages of Treasury money passed. He telegraphed to-day that he would return and answer any questions, if desired. He was sent for. Prominent officials say that they feel confident that the lost money will be recovered, but there are no indications in that direction up to this hour.

Reorganization of the Treasurer's Office.

There is every probability that the recent theft will result in a complete reorganization of the Treasurer's office with the advent of the new Treasurer. Notwithstanding the controversies between the Secretary and the Treasurer upon the right to select the clerks to be employed in this office, no changes of consequence have been made within the past few years, though there has been room for improvements.

Return of Commissioner Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, returned here this evening, after an absence of several weeks on important official business connected with irregularities in the customs service. He will report the results of his labors to the Secretary on Monday.

Official Tour of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General will start next week on an official visit to the postoffices of the leading Western cities. The Pittsburgh office will be the first polished in the route. The object in view is to acquaint himself with the practical operation of the postal service, both in office administration and the transportation of the mails. The Postmaster General expects to obtain such information as will enable him to recommend important needed reforms in this immense and growing service.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D C., June 6, 1875.

Professor Marsh at the Interior Department.

Professor Marsh, who has been here for some days in the interests of the movement to transfer the purchase and distribution of supplies for the Indians to the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments of the army, yesterday had a lengthy interview with the Secretary of the Interior, in which he set forth his views upon this subject. He fully explained the extravagance and irresponsibility of the present mode of managing this branch of the Indian Office. He said that the purchase of the supplies in New York and their shipment several thousand miles by rail, water or wagon to their destination in the Indian country, was very expensive; that the army had facilities for transporting the business in an economical and responsible way, which would save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government annually. It was asserted by him that this would not interfere with the operations of the department in other matters, nor would it embarrass the adoption of any civilizing and missionary influences. The Secretary thinks that all this can be accomplished through the Indian Office, with the aid of some additional legislation. The President for a long time has expressed a readiness to give the army an opportunity to make the experiment of taking control of the supply of the Indians, provided the necessary legislation was passed by Congress. He is not entirely satisfied with this branch of the Indian business as the laws now stand.

The Missing Package

of Treasury money has not yet been recovered, nor has any clue been reached as to its mysterious disappearance. The detectives seem to be all adrift. It is understood that a reward of some six thousand dollars will be offered by Treasurer Spinner for the recovery of the money.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1875.

The Indian Depredations.

The Secretary of the Interior has written a letter to the President, recommending the creation of a commission to negotiate the acquisition from the Sioux of all that portion of Wyoming lying east of Forts Fetterman, Reno and Phil Kearney, to include the Big Horn mountains and so much of the Black Hills country as may contain gold. As soon as the President's approval is received the personnel of the commission will be arranged. Very sensible doubts are expressed by persons familiar with the Sioux, of any success attending the efforts of the proposed commission. The question also is in such an attitude that the refusal of the Indians to accede will leave to the Government the alternative of receding from its demands or of engaging in one of the most sweeping wars witnessed within the last half century.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1875.

ANOTHER INDIAN COUNCIL—NO PROSPECT OF A SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs held a short council with the Indians at their hotel this forenoon, at which time he again presented to them the reasons why they should sign an agreement ceding their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians declined to sign the agreement here at all, and said they would take it home and have it explained to their people.

Red Cloud urged that six commissioners be appointed at once to go out with them if possible, and on his part he renominated Todd Randall and Mr. Collins for two of the six. The Commissioner agreed that the stakes of the Nebraska line, which troubles the Indians much, should be removed, and he said the President would take into consideration the appointment of the commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1875.

SECRETARY DELANO GIVES THE SIOUX A PLAIN TALK.

The Indians were photographed to-day in a group. Red Cloud, however, declined, saying his picture could be had by paying him twenty-five dollars. The Indians and Secretary Delano subsequently had a short conference. The Secretary said if they did not believe him and do as he advised, he was afraid they would hereafter believe him to their sorrow. If they should take the $25,000, he would not ask or get $25,000 more for them next winter. If they did not, he would refuse to let them have the privilege of hunting on Smoky Hill Fork any longer. He could not afford to have the peace of the country disturbed and the danger of murder committed. A commission has been sent to the Black Hills to see if there was any gold there. Neither he nor the President knew whether there was any there or not. If there was, it would be impossible to keep white people out. The Indians cannot restrain their young men, nether can we always restrain the white people. If gold was found there, the Government would pay them liberally for their lands. There was a portion of the Big Horn country that the Indians did not use, and the Government would buy that at a fair price. He desired them to take all that had been said to them home to their people and obtain answers and send word back to him as soon as possible.

Spotted Tail said the Great Spirit had told him never to steal anybody's country without paying for it. If you had the same sense of right, we could get along well enough.

The Secretary replied that he had not accused him or his people of stealing, and he did not want Spotted Tail to accuse the Great Father of stealing from him. We don't expect to steal their country, and we are not going to send the army up there to take it from them. They don't give us credit for our desire to do them good.

Spotted Tail said he wanted to talk about his agency matters before he went home, and he would like to go home to-morrow after breakfast.

The Secretary here withdrew, telling the Indians that they might talk all night with the Commissioner about their agencies if they wanted to.

SOME OF EUGENIE'S LACES SEIZED AT A PAWN SHOP.

Captain Charles N. Brackett, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, captured in this city, to-day, a white lace dress valued at $10,000, a white lace shawl worth $5,000, and other laces to the amount of $5,000, at a pawn shop, where they had been pawned for $385. The dress and laces formerly belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and were among the richest in the world. They were sold at the time of the sale of her diamonds and jewelry in England, and were smuggled into this country by Joseph Hoarschx, in October, 1873.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending June 3, 1875 (Patents dated May 25th.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. W. Brown, Philadelphia, Cigar Box Tray.
A. K. Cadwell, Philadelphia, Brick Machine.
L. Duvinage, Philadelphia, Attachment in Automatic Dental Plugger.
H. B. Heyl, Philadelphia, Cigar Box Tray.
F. G. Slummer and G. O. Clark, Philadelphia, Manufacture of Leather Belting.
Col. W. Crawford, Philadelphia, Distributer for Hydraulic Pipes.
W. S. & F. W. Sonntag, Philadelphia, Fire and Water Proof Combination.
J. D. Kutz, Sunbury, Gas Apparatus.
J. Speakman, Philadelphia, Pipe Joint for Stoves.
J. Spear, Philadelphia, Stove.
J. P. Anderson, Philadelphia, Mill for Grating Cocoanuts.
J. D. Avil, Philadelphia, Heating Stove.
A. Henry, Philadelphia, Sewing Machine Attachment.
A. J. Hoyt, Philadelphia, Brick Machine.
H. G. Mochring, Philadelphia, Whirl Raiser.
H. G. Mochring, Philadelphia, Lamp Burner.
T. Powell, Philadelphia, Burglar Alarm.
W. E. Van Velsor, Philadelphia, Pill Tiles.
W. Buechly and T. Thorn, Pottsville, Coal Screen.
A. Alexander, Pittsburgh, Compound Steam Engine.
H. H. Blake, Pittsburgh, Elevator.
N. J. Keller, Pittsburgh, Sand and Gravel Separator.
J. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Car Coupling.
J. S. Brooks, Pittsburgh, Backing Electric Bells.
W. P. Hansell, Pittsburgh, Car Spring.
H. & M. Smith, Pittsburgh, Mold for Glass ware.
H. Wright, Pittsburgh, Jug Top.
J. Campbell, Lancaster, Mould Piece for Chairs.
J. R. & J. W. R. Nye, Swatara, Feed Cutter.
J. Oliphant, Allegheny, Car-heater and Ventilator.
J. Pritchard, Sweet Valley, Die for Forming Horse-shoe Calks.
E. Armstrong, Allegheny, Slide Valve for Steam Engines.
D. Giesler, Waynesborough, Horse Power.
A. G. Moore, Harrisburg, Corn Row Marker.
A. P. Odell, Oil City, Oil Car.
M. C. Rider and G. W. Reynolds, Loveville, Grain Separator.
T. C. Suawn, Perry township, Self-loading Cart.
Reissue—W. Haddock, Pittsburgh, Machine for Cutting Nails.
Design—C. H. Hershey, Philadelphia, Charm Medal.
G. Smith and H. Brown, Philadelphia, Heating Apparatus.
Trade Mark—A. Mulligan, Philadelphia, Watches.
Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Pittsburgh, Stoves.

OHIO.

J. C. Baum, Cincinnati, Smoke Consuming Furnace.
G. W. Bugbee, Cincinnati, Sawing Machine.
A. C. Martin, Hamilton, Saw Handle.
M. H. Steele, Cleveland, Apparatus for Steaming Grain.
W. W. Baldwin, Cleveland, Magazine Stove.
T. C. Bolton and M. Adams, Cleveland, Railroad Signal.
J. A. Stanion, Cleveland, Printer's Lead and Rule Cutter.
A. P. Brown, Texas, Spring Bed Bottom.
W. G. Aberman, Akron, Harness.
J. J. Markel, Nankin, Whip Socket.
J. Miller, Akron, Crank Reel.
J. R. Hensley, Ashland, Measuring Device for Knitting Machines.
D. Armstrong, Troy, Vehicle Seat Lock.
M. Bennett, Dayton, Stove Pipe Shelf.
E. Buell, Columbus, Temporary Binders.
D. B. Evans, Newark, Log Coupling.
H. L. Heaton, Lilly Chapel, Nut Lock.
C. Zimmerman, Mansfield, Combined Drier and Bake Oven.
Reissue—J. P. Edwards, Cleveland, Roll for Reducing Old Rails.
A. J. Rogers, Jackson, Mich., Roll for Reducing Old Rails.
J. C. Hall, Wadsworth, Bed Bottom.
Trade Mark—R. Barnes, New Moorefield, Liniment.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Cairo.

CAIRO, June 4.—This noon a gentlemanly dressed white man threw off his coat and jumped off a wharfboat into the river, saying: "George, here I go." He rose only once, and then disappeared under the water. A pocket book was found in his vest pocket, marked "J. A. Morse, Chicago," on one side, and "Wm. Morse, Cincinnati," on the other. A letter addressed to Henry C. Morse was also found. It was evidently a case of suicide.

Later—From letters found in the coat of the party who committed suicide here to-day, it appears that his name is John H. Morse, of Cincinnati, where he has a mother and two brothers living. He left a statement on a card stating that he was in his right mind but determined to die because tired of life, and asking the forgiveness of his mother and brothers.

Murder in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A quarrel occurred among some men in Anton Huber's saloon, in the western suburbs of the city, at one o'clock this morning, about the payment for some drinks, and the men threatened each other. Huber, his bartender, finally drew stones into the room for that purpose; whereupon Huber drew a revolver and shot John Condon in the heart, killing him instantly. Huber and three of his bartenders were arrested.

Arkansas Lawyer Killed by an Editor.

LITTLE ROCK, June 4.—D. P. Cloyd, one of the editors of the Dardanelle *Independent*, shot and killed Hon. R. W. Wishard, a prominent lawyer and ex-member of the Legislature, at that place last evening. The affray was the result of some publication in the *Independent* reflecting on Wishard.

Conviction of the Murderer of Mrs. Bingham, at Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—George W. Pemberton, who has been on trial for several days for killing Mrs. Bingham, in East Boston, on the 22d of March last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Suicide at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—H. Schmeidel, a German, forty-five years of age, residing on Hughes street, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the heart. Cause unknown.

A Cleveland Lawyer Knocks Down Judge Young, of the Police Court.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Lawyer J. B. McLaughlin was yesterday fined twenty-five dollars for contempt of court by Judge Young, of the Police Court. To-day McLaughlin met Judge Young on the street, assaulted and knocked him down. McLaughlin was arrested and put under bail to await trial.

Destructive Fire at Aurora, Indiana.

AURORA, IND., June 6.—A difficulty occurred last night between a young man named Frank Rossfield, and a saloon keeper named Ross. They had some few words, when Ross ordered Rossfield out of the saloon and, upon his refusal to go, field west of Pottsville; and Eagle Hill, between here and Tamaqua. The whole of the Schuylkill region will thus be dotted with working collieries. The loss to Schuylkill county alone from the first month's suspension of all running operations is estimated at $10,000,000, of which sum the men lose $5,000,000 in wages. If they should carry their point they could not make up this loss in the difference between the old and the proposed new wages, in four years, but as they will certainly be defeated, the whole of this vast sum will be a total loss to them.

ASHLAND, June 7—This morning ten men were arrested, charged by John Degnant, of Donaldson's Patch, with making riotous demonstrations and threats around his premises. Degnant, it seems, was working at a colliery upon terms to suit himself but not the Union.

POTTSVILLE, June 7.—Everything is quiet to-day at Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and other sections of this region. Troops have been withdrawn from Shamokin and returned home.

POTTSVILLE, June 7.—A majority of collieries in the Mahanoy region resumed work this morning. Much uneasiness prevails at Shamokin, owing to the withdrawal of the troops. The citizens have a petition in circulation praying that the troops may be reinstated. Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet and peace in this region, many business men are of opinion that attempts will again be made to burn the collieries between Mt. Carmel and Shamokin when the men show a disposition to work and the breakers are not afforded ample protection.

SINEY AND PARKS INDICTED FOR RIOT AND CONSPIRACY.

CLEARFIELD, PA., June 7.—J. Siney, Xingo Parks and other prominent leaders of the strike, were indicted this afternoon by the Grand Jury for riot and conspiracy. Siney says he is not ready for trial, but the prosecution insists on a trial at this term of court.

BALTIMORE.

A Man May Take His Own Children to Europe.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Henry S. Schreiner, of Savannah, was arrested in this city yesterday on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Savannah, charging him with kidnapping his own children, aged four and six years. After investigation Schreiner was released with the children. This morning, on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by the counsel of their grandfather, the children were brought before Chief Judge Brown, who remanded them to the custody of the father, who, on leaving court, was again arrested on a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, charging him with kidnapping his children, and all were again released. Protected by city officials, Mr. Schreiner went to Locust Point and sailed for Europe with his children. It seems the grandparents, who reside in Savannah, were opposed to the father taking his children with him to Europe.

ANOTHER STORM IN INDIANA.

Damage to Railroads and other Property.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3.—Another heavy rain storm occurred last evening, causing White river and all the smaller streams near the city to overflow their banks. A large amount of damage was done by the wind and flood in various parts of the city. The whole northern section of the city was overflowed to the depth of several feet, filling the cellars and lower stories of a large number of private dwellings in the best part of the city. The old skating rink building was blown down by the wind, and named Robinson was buried beneath the ruins and seriously injured. The damage to all the railroads is very serious. The trestle work of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, five miles west of the city, was washed away; the Eagle creek bridge, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, was washed away and the Vandalia Line and others have all suffered more or less.

THE MINERS' WAR.

A Thousand Raiders Marching Through Schuylkill County.

BLOODSHED AT MAHANOY CITY.

The Sheriff and His Posse Routed.

TROOPS AGAIN CALLED OUT.

POTTSVILLE, June 3.—Early this morning a dispatch was received from Mahanoy City saying that large crowds of men from Hazleton and vicinity, who left Hazleton last night, arrived in Mahanoy City this morning, and were compelling all to go with them to stop the working miners that had resumed work since Monday last, and that there are about 1,000 men now marching from colliery to colliery, compelling all the miners to suspend work. They have visited Silliman's, Steel's, Lentz & Bowman's, and Peter Lowman's collieries. Boylan's miners stopped work on account of the refusal of an advance in wages. Troops have been applied for. At 9:30 to-day it was reported that only part of Bowman & Lentz's men had stopped work. The mob then were on their way to the Hartford colliery.

A later dispatch states that Bear Ridge No. 2 and the colliery of Miller, Hersh & Co., near Gilberton, who started in yesterday, are preparing to work with a full complement of men and continue at work, as also do Claner's at Ashland, Taylor's at Big Mine Run, and Anderson & Co.'s at Dark Corners.

The situation is becoming more critical and the citizens of Shenandoah have appealed for the military, as large bodies of the miners are marching on the town to compel the suspension of work, and as Deputy Sheriff Heiston, now there with a posse of fifty men, will be unable to protect the working miners. Governor Hartranft has telegraphed from Williamsport to General Sigfried, here, directing him to call out the military in case the Sheriff is unable to disperse the mobs. Troops in other localities have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The troops here are assembling in their respective armories.

LEBANON, PA., June 3.—The Eighth Regiment has orders to hold itself ready to march into the troubled mining districts.

MAHANOY CITY, PA., June 3.—At three P. M. to-day Sheriff Werner telegraphed that his posse had been fired upon, and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and the Gowan Guards, who had been awaiting orders, immediately left by special train for this place. Arriving here they found the mob generally had slunk away on the outskirts of the town. The citizens were much excited, and all places of business were closed at noon.

The first disturbance occurred at King, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town. When the Sheriff, with his posse, ordered the rioters to disperse, one of their chiefs replied that they could not drive them away. At the same time a shot was fired at the Sheriff. Firing then became general, the rioters firing a volley on the citizens, who were greatly outnumbered, the miners also having the advantage of firing on a hillside. Two hundred shots were fired by both parties. The Sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to the town and reorganized his forces, and, getting a second fire arm to be found being brought into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid.

Of the wounded on the citizens' side, Henry Schwenger, a policeman, is now in a critical condition; Henry Lochman, also a policeman, is wounded in the leg; Wm. Encke was shot in the head, and another, named Brown, in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were wounded and carried away, and one of them was killed. After the firing had ceased, the raiders formed in line and marched defiantly through the town, headed by music. Of the two thousand men who went down the valley, one thousand returned with them, forming into small squads, dispersed in different directions. About 600 of the raiders came from Hazleton and vicinity, and this marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accompany them. The remainder of them came from Shenandoah, Girardville, Mahanoy City and places in that vicinity.

Col. Huntzinger has established his headquarters in the Mansion House, and the troops are quartered in the City Hall. Several companies arriving there this evening. The streets at Shenandoah are crowded, and much excitement prevails.

Later—P. M.—Quiet reigned here and at Shenandoah. The Sheriff went to the latter place this evening. To-morrow the miners will again resume work at the collieries where they were at work when last interfered with by the mob. The military are expected to remain here and at Shenandoah several days, or as long as is deemed necessary. The raiders have positively threatened to burn the town and compel the men to stop work if they made another attempt to resume. Guards have been placed on duty for the night.

Advices from Shenandoah up to 10:30, state that an attempt was made to throw the evening passenger train from the track between that place and Mahanoy Plane. A large number of miners were parading the streets at St. Clair this evening, in sympathy with the miners here. A special train has been placed at the disposal of the military, should it be found necessary to move troops during the night.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., June 3.—Wm Schwenck & Co.'s colliery, near Locust Gap, Carroll, was nearly destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly one hundred men. The miners had worked two days at reduced prices.

POTTSVILLE, June 4.—All the collieries that were compelled to suspend work by the raiders, resumed work this morning. The citizens think it will be necessary to retain the troops for several days, to insure a continuance of the work. There was alarm occasioned by firing in the upper end of Mahanoy City at midnight, and the troops were ordered under arms. Shots were fired by a mob of raiders at Shenandoah, but quiet prevails since the arrival of the troops. At Mt. Carmel Jones, Cheminck & Co.'s colliery was burned last night by a mob. The men at this colliery had been working two days at reduced rates. The excitement continues in the vicinity of St. Clair; one thousand men and boys are in line again this morning coming from Glen Carbon, Heckscherville and adjacent towns. At Wadesville all the miners at work in Deering & Co.'s mines were driven from work by the strikers.

Adjutant General Latta arrived from Philadelphia last night, and was met at the depot by General Sigfried, with whom, during the night, he had a conference. This morning they went to Shenandoah and Mahanoy City to make the necessary disposition of troops.

Dispatches from St. Clair report that the raiders would probably visit that city to parade. Five companies assembled at New Castle, and after stopping the men at work at Denning's, tore out the large washing machine. It is reported that two St. Clair soldiers have been shot at Shenandoah.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 5.—All is reported quiet at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah, where the troops are stationed. It is thought three more of the raiders have died of wounds received in the skirmish below town on Thursday. The troops are regarded with much favor by the mining population. The citizens and business men are petitioning that the troops may be retained at least two weeks.

A mass meeting of the working men was held in Shenandoah yesterday afternoon, and it was resolved to continue the strike, they being guaranteed money, provisions, &c., by the Wyoming and Luzerne men, who are to resume work at the ten per cent. reduction. The meeting was large.

John Welsh, President of the Miners' Union, and John Siney, President of the National Association, arrived at Mahanoy City last evening, accompanied by other prominent members of the Working Men's Benevolent Association.

At Mount Carmel an attempt was made to burn J. Holt's hotel. The fire was discovered in time to save the building. Coal oil had been thrown around the premises. There is much uneasiness there. The force of watchmen at the breakers has been increased, in anticipation of attempts being made to fire them to-night.

POTTSVILLE, June 6.—Quiet prevailed in this region to-day. It has been decided to keep the military at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah for the present. General Latta has gone to Harrisburg.

To-morrow all the collieries at Mahanoy City that had started last week and were stopped by the raiders, will resume work. The military have made preparations to insure the continuance of work.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A dispatch from Pottsville says: It is generally believed among coal operators and other well informed citizens that the miner's strike will end within a fortnight at the furthest, and probably not outlast the present week. The final surrender of the men will not be simultaneous, but one colliery after another will find hands enough ready to abandon the Union to begin operations. To protect them the assistance of troops will be needed until the strike is definitely abandoned. To-day the following collieries, including all those stopped by the raiders Thursday, will be at work at the wages offered by the operators last January: The East Mahanoy and Ellwood, at Mahanoy City, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; five collieries at the same place, operated by individuals; the West Shenandoah, at Shenandoah; all mines in the Shawaken district west of the Excelsior No. 4; the Calmania, Lincoln, East Franklin and West End, in the lower coal

SHERIDAN'S WEDDING.

List of Guests Present—The Bridal Dress, Presents and Ornaments.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The marriage of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Brevet Major General D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, 504 Michigan avenue, at 8:30 this evening. The wedding was very quiet and plainly conducted, only friends and comrades belonging to the army and their families being present. The following were invited and were present, with the exception of President Grant, who reluctantly asked to be excused on account of the pressure of public business: President and Mrs. Grant, General Belknap, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Belknap; General and Mrs. Babcock, General and Mrs. Sherman and staff officers with their wives; General Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, and Mrs. Van Vliet; General Pope, of the Department of Missouri, and Mrs. Pope; General Augur, of the Department of the Gulf; General Terry, of the Department of Dakota; General Ord, of the Department of Texas; General Crooke, of the Department of the Platte, and Mrs. Crooke; General R. McFeely, Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington and General Perry, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte. The bridal dress was of white gros grain silk, softened by tulle and trimmed with orange flowers. The bride's ornaments were diamond solitaire earings, gold necklace, with solitaire pendant, and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids.

General Sheridan and all the army officers appeared in full uniform. The bridal presents were numerous and costly. Among them are the following: A gold watch and chain, with chatelaine enameled in blue and pink tiny flowers forming the letters; point lace handkerchiefs, mother of pearl parasols with point lace covers, point lace fans, gold earrings and pins, coral earrings and pins, gold bracelets and locket of exquisite workmanship, gold watch and chatelaine, diamond solitaire earrings, gold bracelets, gold and silver card receivers, gilded clock and mantle ornaments, bronze inkstand, individual salts, spoons, butter plates, solitaire pearl earrings, onyx cross set in pearls, gold chain and cross for the neck, a richly Valenciennes set of lace, Valenciennes set of ruffles, set of coffee spoons, cream spoon, silver pie knife, oxydized ink stand, mother of pearl fan of exquisite workmanship, Mrs. Jamieson's works, Bryant's poems, book rack beautifully inlaid, combined writing and work table beautifully ornamented with flowers, olive fork and spoon, China bowl and vase, bronze candlesticks, solid silver jewel casket, prayer book bound in ivory, crystal jewel casket, a handsome carriage and a casket of flowers from a lady in Mobile. Among the gifts of General Sheridan are a very handsome coupe, elegantly finished in brown satin lining, silver mountings, gold and rubber harness; a pair of sorrel thorough-bred horses; a pair of first rate dining horses; a pair of horses to match the engagement ring; silver jewel case, and, in a pale pink satin case, a necklace of gold beads alternately oblong, elegant and round ones, to which is attached a gold pendant with a *fleur delis* in large diamonds; a bijou watch and one of Tiffany's silver girale chains; the wedding favors consist of white gloves.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by Rev. P. Riordan, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, and was witnessed by members. After partaking of a collation, the bridal pair, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. M. F. Sheridan, and Colonel and Mrs. McFeely, were driven to their residence, 108 Michigan avenue, which was handsomely decorated and prepared for the reception of the newly-mated pair.

GALVESTON.

Five Hundred Dollar Verdict in a Civil Rights Case—Proprietors of the "News" Summoned for Contempt for Criticising the Court.

GALVESTON, June 7.—The Civil Rights case on trial before the United States District Court here, in which Henry Greenwall, manager of the Tremont Opera House was defendant, was decided this morning by the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty. Greenwall was fined $500. The case was brought because Greenwall refused two colored women seats in the parquette of the Opera House. In the Galveston *News* of Saturday morning, appeared an editorial criticism on the constructions and rulings of Judge Morrill, of the United States District Court, in the suit of Greenwall. The article was somewhat severe in its expressions, being entirely short of personalities and was a simple statement of what the editor deemed the legal construction which the law ought to be intended to apply, together with a review of the decisions of Justice Bradley in the Grant parish case and the slaughter-house cases, in the Supreme Court of the United States. This morning the United States District Court, Judge Morrill took up the article that appeared in the *News* and commented upon it in severe terms, and proceeded to throw the article to ridicule and inform the Judge of the court that his decisions were to be disregarded. Having analyzed the article, Judge Morrill remarked that he could not suffer Congress and the United States Court to go into contempt by remaining silent, and thereupon instructed the clerk of the District Court of the United States Marshal to summon the proprietors and publishers of the Galveston *News* to appear to-morrow morning and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. There is the greatest excitement prevailing here regarding this action of Judge Morrill, and the legal gentlemen here are generally looked for. The prevailing opinion among the lawyers is that no case parallel to this has occurred since the days of the Alien and Sedition acts.

CHICAGO.

A Test Case on the Whisky Seizures.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the United States District Court, in this city, before Judge Blodgett, the question of the right of the Government to seize the books and papers of those persons whose distilleries have been seized on the charge of defrauding the revenue, now comes up in the cases that were represented by Hon. Matt. Carpenter, Sidney Smith, Leonard Swett and Edwards Pierrepont, and the prosecution by District Attorney Wirt Dexter and others. The Government claims that these books and papers are a part of the personal property of the distillers, and are therefore liable to seizure and forfeiture. The defense claims, on the other hand, that the books and papers are private property and exempt under the law, they not being compelled to furnish evidence against in case of conviction. Mr. Carpenter closed for the defense this afternoon, when the Judge took the matter under advisement.

POLITICAL.

State.

New Hampshire.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION ARGUED IN THE SUPREME COURT—OFFICE OF GOVERNOR VACANT.

CONCORD, June 7.—A hearing was had before the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Justices Ladd and Smith on the bench, in relation to the Senatorial question. The Republicans were represented by Hon. Austin F. Pike, and the Democrats by State Attorney General Lewis W. Clark. The Court reserved its decision.

Pending an election by the Legislature of a Governor, it is claimed that there is now no Governor of New Hampshire, and it is proposed to swear in the President of the Senate as Governor *pro tem*. This, however, would leave the Senate without a quorum and perhaps still further complicate matters.

The Law's Delay.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

A case from Blair county has just been decided by the Supreme Court which illustrates to an alarming degree the uncertainty and delay of the law. One Farrell sold a tract of coal land to Lloyd in 1854 for six thousand dollars—one thousand paid at time of deed, on the 1st of July, 1854, and the balance of the $6,000 secured by judgment notes payable in two and three years. When these came due Lloyd refused to pay because of an alleged defect in the title to the extent of two-thirds, that quantity of the coal in dispute having been purchased from him by reason of defect in Farrell's title. On the trial of the issue raised on the first judgment note, Farrell proved that Lloyd bought the land at his own risk and on this he recovered the full amount claimed. Lloyd took the case to the Supreme Court, and they reversed the court below because of error in admitting testimony to contradict the written papers. The case was again tried before a jury, and the court, following the supposed rule of the Supreme Court, directed the jury to render a verdict for the defendant, Lloyd, which they did, and then Farrell took the case to the Supreme Court. That tribunal reversed the court below the second time because they said the case should have been given to the jury. It was, therefore, the third time tried, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Farrell, when Lloyd again took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was argued last month by S. S. Blair, of Blair county, for Lloyd, and by L. W. Hall, of this city, for Farrell, and the court this week decided it in favor of Farrell, which is the end of it. Twenty years have passed since the controversy began, and the five thousand dollars due in the beginning has swelled to twelve thousand now. All the original parties to the case are dead except the lawyers, and they have no doubt *waited* for their fees. Oh! for the law's delay.

FROM DULUTH.

Character of the Lands Along the Northern Pacific Railroad—Condition of the Road—Head of Navigation on Red River—A Survivor of the Indian Massacre of 1862—A Primitive Vehicle—The Hudson's Bay Country and People, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DULUTH, June 3, 1875.

Much has been said and written of the country through which the Northern Pacific Railroad runs, and various views have been expressed in regard to its value. One writer pronounces it a barren waste, while another makes it a blissful paradise, so that people at a distance have scarcely been able to get a correct idea of what the country probably amounts to.

I have recently passed over the Minnesota division, which runs from here to Moorhead on the Red River of the North, and will say to your readers that from here to Brainard, where the road crosses the Mississippi, and thirty miles beyond, being about one hundred and fifty miles west of this place, the country is one great, desert waste, consisting of lakes, marshes, barrens and tamarack swamps, and entirely unfit the most of the way for the support or comfort of human beings; but from thence to Red river you strike as fine a country and as productive soil as is to be found in the country.

I was surprised to find the road in as good order as it is. The road-bed is a most admirable one. It is well equipped with rolling stock, and its section houses, depots and stations are of the most durable character, and gotten up in the best of style. The railroad office building in Duluth is also a very superb structure, and one of much architectural beauty, while the colonists' reception buildings at this place, at Brainard and Moorhead are extensive in their arrangements and well adapted to the comfort of emigrants awaiting transportation to the places of their choice. I had been led to believe that the road had been constructed merely as a *job*, and was agreeably surprised to find it in every particular one of the finest in the country.

Moorhead is considered the head of steamboat navigation on the Red river, and is a place of a population of probably 1,200. Across the Red river, which is here about 25 feet in width, is Fargo, in the Territory of Dacotah, and the Eastern terminus of the Dacotah division. Here the company has its machine shops, engine houses, &c., and there is quite a rivalry between the places, *Argus*. Oh, that these ringing words had been uttered by it a few years ago—say about A. D. 1860.

The New York *Times* says of the President's letter: "A lawyer or a wood-chopper might have drawn up the letter more skillfully, and a critic might suggest the several jewels of rhetoric that are lacking, which, on account of the crookedness of the stream, swells the distance by water to at least 600 miles.

I took passage on the steamer Minnesota, a new steamer built during the present winter, which registers about 130 tons and is in all particulars such a vessel as the stern-wheelers of the Ohio. One of my fellow travelers was a gentleman by the name of Peter Sutherland, who is one of the largest merchants at La Garry. He is a Scotchman by birth, but a citizen of the United States, and prizes his citizenship very highly. He has spent at least twenty years in the Hudson Bay Territory, was a trader at the outbreak of the massacre of 1862, and taken prisoner by the Pillager Indians, who held three councils over himself and his fellow prisoners. The Pillagers belong to the Chippewas, and there was a large party among them who desired to join in a general massacre of the whites, and the conversation in this matter turned the scale in the position assumed by the Chippewas, as well as the fate of the prisoners. The first day the entire council, with the exception of one old chief, voted to kill the prisoners; the old chief got an adjournment; the second day he had won a few over to his side, and the third day the council unanimously voted

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

THE nomination of HAYES for Governor of Ohio is characterized by the Cincinnati *Times* as an outrage upon the Democracy.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, a Democratic sheet, attempts to put WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, upon the retired list; but that is a job which the people of Ohio have reserved for themselves.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* dubs Governor TILDEN "Old Fuss and Feathers"—he struts and plumes so. Just wait, however, to see him hobble about naked after he shall have been plucked.

THE grasshoppers, when they took flight from Missouri, went *north* and *west*, instead of *east*, as they have usually done. It is to be hoped they have found a lodgment beyond the bounds of civilization.

THERE was once a man who is said to have passed his life in making mustard plasters which he believed were poultices. In a political sense the *Post* is most industriously engaged in illustrating the same haliucination.

INFORMATION received at the National Bureau of Education indicates that educational organizations in many parts of the country are putting forth every effort to have a creditable representation of education at the Centennial.

WHEN the wagoner applied to HERCULES for aid in extricating his craft from the mud, the god suggested that he should put his own shoulder to the wheel. This is what the Republicans of Pennsylvania and Ohio must do this fall.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic paper, calls upon JEFFERSON DAVIS to shut his mouth and keep it shut. He always says the wrong thing, it seems, when he speaks. DAVIS might retort the same advice upon the *Republican*; and certainly no harm could result if both were eternally quieted.

THE general exports from New York last week amounted to $4,268,064. The specie exports during the same time were $4,418,000. The general exports since the beginning of the year foot up $235,552,835, a falling off of $43,927,907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1874. The specie exports aggregate 69,455,492, an increase over last year of $23,777,734.

IN a decision just made by the Maryland Court of Appeals in a case against a life insurance company which contested a policy on the ground of the suicide of the insured, the court held that when the act of self-destruction was done during insanity it is a death by accident. The United States Court, here, we believe, some time ago made a similar decision.

THE ragged edge Missouri Bourbons now convened for the purpose of adopting a new State Constitution, the other day voted down a resolution to the effect that neither a State nor the Federal government has the constitutional right to dissolve the Union, by the decisive majority of forty-eight to forty-nine. That is by no means an insignificant straw.

THE Democratic Jackson Association of Washington, a political organization with a most ancient and fish-like smell, will send a visiting delegation to the Ohio Democratic Convention on the 17th instant. The Dem. Jack. Ass. will no doubt be heartily welcomed by its Buckeye fellows. What a pleasant sight it will be, to see them all browsing together on the savory thistles of the resolutions of '98.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "A mysterious Providence, for its own purposes, the wisdom of which is not to be questioned, continues to make the party man to be the object of this agonizing discipline," namely, to live "under a load of calumny." And it sometimes permits, also, papers like the *Tribune* to heap loads of calumny upon worthy men. That has been the main business of that paper for three years past.

THERE is a dispute, we are told, among some female singers of this city as to which of them can strike the highest note in singing. One claims to be able to go to F on the seventh leger line above the staff, while another goes up to A on the eighth leger line. But that is nothing. One of the HUTCHINSON brothers boasted of his brother, who sung base, that he could go down to double X. That's lower than any other singer ever went.

THE National Sportsmen's Convention is in session at Cleveland, Ohio. It is one of the most important meetings of its kind ever held in this country, the object being to frame a general law for the protection of game and fish throughout the land, and to make arrangements for securing a uniform statute in different State Legislatures. There is a large representation, composed of delegates from every State in the Union.

THE next centennial is to be celebrated by the people of Lafayette, North Carolina, who will on the 20th instant commemorate the formation a hundred years ago at that place of the "Cumberland Association," in which all the members signed a paper in which they "united themselves, under every tie of religion and honor, as associated themselves in their country's defense against every foe." Their descendants repudiated this obligation some eighty-five years afterwards.

UNITED STATES Senator WITHERS, of Virginia, on the laying of a corner-stone of a rebel soldiers' monument in Northumberland county, Virginia, the other day, told his constituents their cause wasn't lost, and they would gain in reality what they had lost in the field. "I don't know that that is loyal talk," he said, "and what is more, I don't care." He bases his pronise upon the hope which he entertains that the Democrats will elect their candidate for President in 1876.

THE proclamation of the President directing that all lands lying contiguous to the Mississipi river, within twelve miles of its mouth, shall be reserved for military purposes under the act authorizing Captain EADS to construct jetties for deepening the channel, is for the purpose of preventing the occupation of these lands by squatters, who otherwise, under the homestead law, might settle upon any lands on which valuable material for the construction of the jetties might possibly be found, with the object of selling them at exorbitant prices.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the war cloud has drifted from the European horizon, the future prospects for the people are gloomy enough. There are armaments on every side, and the outlay in money, material and men is enormous. The expenditure, instead of diminishing, goes on augmenting at a frightful rate, while the masses of the people languish, both for instruction and the means of existence, and the taxes upon labor to maintain the vast military establishments make the case grow worse every day. This can hardly be called peace. It is gagged despair and inarticulate wrong.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday publishes an interesting detailed exhibit of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from that port during the five months of the current year ending with May 31. They show a large increase in the shipments of corn and beef, butter, cheese, lard and pork. The diminished shipments of flour and wheat show the effects of the great cornering operation in Chicago, although the effect of this trouble has only been to increase the exports of other produce. The growth of the provision export trade at that port is marked and gratifying.

THE *Buckeye Democrat*, the organ of the fellows who think old ALLEN the superior of THURMAN, issues its edict for its Ohio brethren, as follows:

"We want a platform; a heart of oak platform; a platform in favor of the reserved rights of the States; a platform in favor of wiping out the national banks; a platform in favor of free trade."

Those Democrats who oppose a platform like this are euphoniously characterized as "puling, long-eared, cowardly, doubledistilled quintessence of hog-wash idiots." The "idiots," however, will probably defeat their opponents in the Democratic State Convention. They generally do in such bodies.

PRESIDENT GARRETT says it was not true that his company has any paper in the New York market, and states that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad "is daily refusing to take money at the lowest prices in Wall street, being entirely easy in its finances and loaning large amounts of money to connecting lines for the purpose of assisting them to make important and desirable improvements." This reminds us of poor ELIA's description of a certain character. He said: "He was none of your hesitating, half-story tellers, who go on sounding your belief, and only give you as much as you can swallow at a time —the nibbling pickpockets of your patience —but one who committed downright depredations upon his neighbor's faith."

THE Postmaster General, Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, has, like a wise business man, as he is, determined to know all about the working of the machinery of his Department. He has accordingly started out upon a tour through the country, to examine the postoffices in the leading cities, and was in this city yesterday, with that end in view. He found everything right, of course, as we have no doubt he will at every other point in his travels; but it is none the less important that he should give this personal supervision to the operations of the Department under his care. His energy, watchfulness and close attention to the details of the business of the Postoffice have made him the best Postmaster General we have had for a long period of years.

The annual revenue of the Postoffice Department is $24,000,000, and its annual expenditures something over $30,000,000. Twenty-four millions of dollars is a large sum; yet it is nearly all collected in sums of one, two and three cents at a time. To gather in this vast aggregate from such very small sources, is a task of great magnitude, requiring over twelve thousand agents with their numerous subordinates; and the head of such an extensive concern may well seem desirous of knowing all about how the work is performed.

That the Postoffice should cost more than it yields is not surprising. The plea for the extension of the postal service into the remotest settlements, is one constantly kept up and impossible to resist; and the demand for quick transportation of the mails necessarily compels the employment of the speediest agencies, without regard to the cost, except as between equal competitors. It necessarily costs more to supply the far-away and sparsely settled posts than they can now possibly yield; and so long as we are extending our lines of settlement, so long must we remain subject to this difference between cost and revenue. We hope to see the day when the Postoffice will be self-sustaining; but we never want to see it made a source of national revenue. Whenever it begins to pay, then cut down the rates.

It is very evident, from the indications which crop out almost daily, that the Democracy of the Southern States, where they have obtained power, propose to impair, if not wholly to destroy, the public school system. Among the changes suggested in the Constitution of Alabama, for instance, by those who favor calling a convention for the revision of that instrument, is the repeal of the provision by which one-fifth of the entire revenue collected is set apart for the support of the schools. For the current year this amounts to $290,887.40. The funds derived from interest on proceeds of sales of lands granted by Congress, from the poll-tax and special licenses, also applied to school purposes, swell the total fund for the year to $491,487 67, which constitutes the sole provision for the education of a school population of 233,733 white and 172,537 colored children, there being no local school levies. In Virginia, too, the programme is reported to be to quietly return to the Legislature men in sympathy with the purposes and those in desire to destroy the public free school system, and having accomplished their purpose in this respect, to fashion the legislation of the State so as to cripple the operation of the schools, render them inadequate to the demands of the people, and thus lay the foundation for a direct assault upon them through the disappointment of the friends of the system in the rural districts. North and South alike, that party would seem to be preparing for a general attack upon the existing system of free popular education, which is the foundation on which the whole superstructure of our Republican institutions rests.

THE passage, last winter, of an act of Parliament restoring to the congregations of the Established Church of Scotland the right of electing their own ministers, and destroying altogether the old system of presentation, has removed the only original cause of difference between it and the Free Church of Scotland. The organization of the latter body in 1843 under the lead of Dr. CHALMERS, was based entirely upon the right of electing ministers, the Established Church standing by the right of presentation, and the Free Church by the right of the congregations to elect. The conflicts between the two during the past thirty-two years have probably developed other grounds of difference, but that was the one cause of separation. In all else, in doctrine, in worship, and in discipline, the two churches were identical. There is, therefore, surprising to learn that at the recent gathering in Edinburg of the two General Assemblies, which both met in the same city and on the same day, that the Established Church people were exultant and joyous, while the Free Church folks were correspondingly dispirited and gloomy. There was no attempt made to unite the two bodies; but the Established Church felt that henceforth the tide must be in its favor. Already many have left the Free Church as individuals and gone over to the other; and although the second church may maintain a strong and active separate existence for some time to come, the drain will be from it instead of to it, the main present difference between the two being that one is sustained by the Government and the other is not.

DR. STUART ROBINSON, of Louisville one of the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, lately in session at St. Louis, last Sunday, in his sermon, charged the failure of the "fraternal relation" proposition between the Church North and South, to the refusal of the Cleveland Assembly to remove the barriers, which, themselves being judges, stand in the way;" and he went on to say—"its actual practical reaffirmation of the insinuating imputation upon the Southern Presbyterians, will put an end to that gushing and brotherly sort of Southern Presbyterianism which deems it a duty to show its candor and piety by going into the ranks of those who are offering insult to their principles and to the men who have stood by them." In other words, it was demanded of the Northern Church that it should repudiate its deliverances of 1862, which pronounced slavery a sin, in opposition to the declaration of the Southern Church that the institution was divine, and this demand was very courteously, but very firmly rejected. Hence DR. ROBINSON'S "fraternal" assertion that "the Radical ring has gotten its yoke on the neck of the Northern Church." What exalted Christian sentiment is this!

REV. L. D. HEINMAN, a missionary among the Indians, and qualified by fifteen years of experience in the Indian country, says that there is no gold in the Black Hills. He says:

"It may be possible that gold may be found in the Black Hills, but I doubt it in paying quantities; and I very much doubt if there was any gold found by Custer's party. There was a party of twenty-one men in the Black Hills all winter. The soldiers tried to get them out in the winter, but nearly the whole command were frozen, and they had to let them remain in camp until spring, to keep them out. The party pretended to have five dollars' worth of gold with them, but it was thought they carried it with them. The story of the gold discovery rests on the testimony of three wagoners in the Custer expedition. I believe they thought there was gold in the Hills, but took nuggets with them in order to manufacture evidence if none was found, and then excite the public mind with a story of the discovery and induce large numbers of men to emigrate from the East. These stories are laughed at by the people on the Dakota and Wyoming border. None of them have gone to the Hills, and none propose to go; and the only reason for them, as it brings people out there who buy outfits for the mines, and thus increase trade. If gold is found at all I think it will be in the Big Horn Mountains, 200 miles distance west of the Hills. There have been military mining expeditions there, and those who return seem to think gold is there."

IT is asserted by the New York representatives of legitimate trade that the investigations which are now being made concerning the smuggling frauds in that city must inevitably result in showing that the moiety law, as amended by Congress, is directly chargeable with the fraudulent transactions under notice. Rascals have sprung up in the Custom House and among mercantile classes like fungi from a manure pit. It is affirmed, furthermore, that the present law actually encourages and gives protection to fraud; and it is certainly an anomalous fact that as the statute now stands the Government officer is forbidden to enter even where he *knows* that smuggled goods are to be found. The existing moiety law was passed under the pressure of public clamor, begotten of free trade misrepresentations, and it ought either to be repealed or radically amended.

IN NOTICING, some time ago, the rapid spread of scientific, political and literary knowledge in India, and the remarkable increase in the number of societies devoted to the promotion of these branches of thought and culture, we said the fact meant the ultimate supersedure in that country of English influence and rule. A striking corroboration of this opinion is given by the London *Times*, in a late article. That paper says:

"Those who know most about India are the least satisfied as to the future of our rule in it. There is a fermentation going on in the native mind. There seems to be a springing up of a public opinion among the people. It has long been observed that the natives are changing in their manner and feelings toward Englishmen, and are losing the respect and wholesome fear of them which once prevailed. It seems that we must give up the idea of governing India by the aid of natives."

THE California State Convention assembles to-day. A full State and Congressional ticket will be nominated. The Democratic Convention will meet on the 29th instant. The "Independents" have not yet named the date for exhibiting their lack of political sagacity. The prospects of our friends for carrying the State are favorable, the third-party movement having pretty much spent its force. The leading Republicans for the Gubernatorial nomination are the present acting Governor PACHECO, a native of California of Spanish descent and very popular, and General JOHN F. MILLER, who has a splendid war record, whose integrity is unquestioned, and whose executive abilities are acknowledged on all sides. There are, however, several other aspirants for the nomination, either of whom would prove a strong and available candidate.

ONE of the unerring signs of political vitality is the rapid formation of political "clubs," or organizations for active service. The Ohio Republicans are beginning to organize "HAYES Clubs" in the cities, and the State will soon be alive with their efforts. In Philadelphia, also, all the old clubs of 1871 and 1872 are reviving, and getting ready for new work. The Invincibles have reorganized; the HARTRANFT and CAMERON clubs keep steadily at work; and many other clubs, with fancy names, such as the Tigers and the Elephants, are busily engaged in brushing up the old uniforms. The campaign of 1875 is to be one of hard and efficient work, and the Republican boys are bound to do their share of it.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

Cleveland has a new manufactory for billiard tables.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, spoke and hub factory is filling San Francisco orders.

The Ashland Machine Company, Ashland, Ohio, have suspended operations.

It is said that the Bellaire, Ohio, Nail Works, are shipping a large proportion of their product direct to California.

There are twenty-three carriage shops in Cleveland, a number of which manufacture work exceeding $30,000 per annum.

Discoveries of coal are simultaneously being made in various parts of Massachusetts, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

C. H. Nimson, Esq., has leased the Emaus Iron Company's works at Emaus, Pa., together with all mines and other property belonging thereto.

Boyle & Roach, of Cincinnati, have secured the contract for the masonry of the new Sault Sainte Marie canal, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, at $156,750.

Work in the Reading Railroad shops is going on about as it did before the suspension. About 1,300 men are employed, the majority of them working ten hours a day.

Three hundred men are employed at the steel wire mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, in the Eighteenth ward, and 500 tons of wire are made per month.

The Superintendent of the Bellaire rolling mill and nail factory, has gone east to negotiate with reference to the purchase of self-feeding nail cutters. The striking feeders are still out.

Five cotton mills are in operation within five miles of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and this is only one example of the way in which cotton factories are springing up all through the South.

The manufacture of caoutchouc from milkweed (*asclepias*) has been undertaken in Kansas, with a capital of $100,000. The milky juice yields about four per cent. of caoutchouc.

There are five or six manufactories of condensed milk in this country. There is an extensive trade with Germany in this article, and some of the companies do a large business with China and Japan.

The Globe Iron Works Company, of Cleveland, are erecting a fine brick boiler shop, seventy-five by one hundred and twelve feet, adjoining their other works, having used their present duty required.

The Leetonia, Ohio, Pottery Company have the foundation walls for their buildings about completed; their dimensions will be 60x99 feet front and 50x150 feet deep, will be two stories high and be built of brick throughout.

The Roberts Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, are constantly for making daily fifty dozen band boxes, one hundred and fifty dozen fruit baskets, 3,000 grease boxes, large quantities of cheese package heads, stoga cigar boxes, veneering, &c.

The Co-operative Iron and Steel Works have been running steadily for the past six weeks, and are the only iron works at present in operation in town. They have been turning out some of the prettiest rails ever made in Danville.—*Danville, Pa., American.*

The rolling mills of the McCullough Iron Company, including those at North East, Elkton, and Rowlandville, Md., are in operation, but are suffering from the lack of sufficient water in the streams by which they are supplied. Hon. Mr. Sandborn is Octoraro. The company are making every effort to complete their two new mills in Wilmington, which will be run by steam, and hope to get them in operation in July. They are said to be the finest rolling mills in the country.

The Reading *Times* says: Between 13,000 and 15,000 tons of first-class anthracite pig iron are now held in store at this place, of an aggregate value of about $400,000. The iron has been obtained from the furnaces throughout the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley, and considerable of it is held as collateral for money advanced by foreign capitalists. A portion of it is owned by English parties and a considerable portion by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will be held until an advance is made in the price of iron, when it will be thrown upon the market.

Andrew Roy, the Ohio State Inspector of Mines, has returned to Columbus from a tour of a number of mines within the State. From him we glean the following information: The strike in the Mahoning Valley still continues. Thirty-five mines are idle. The strike has lasted since the 1st of March. The miners began to talk of the strike has ended. The coal companies have yielded to the demands of the miners. The Shawnee miners struck two weeks ago, but returned to work in a day or two at the old price. The miners on the Ohio river above Pomeroy are running very slowly, and will soon stop, owing to low water in the river. The same is true of the Bellaire region on the river.

OHIO NEWS.

Akron expended $172,263 in new buildings in 1874.

The Twenty-second Ohio Infantry will hold a reunion in Akron July 4.

The corner stone of a new Masonic Temple will be laid at Circleville June 24.

The Ohio State Firemen's Tournament will be held in Tiffin on Friday, July 2.

The Chillicothe street cars earned $246 15 the first week, with but two cars in service.

Massillon will be represented at the Centennial by her agricultural machinery.

"J. N." the immortal philosopher, has "assumed the pressure," and opened a cooper shop in Fremont.

Jacob Seibert was arrested in Dayton, last week, for a murder committed in Cincinnati nineteen years ago.

The total taxable value of personal property in Summit county is $5,569,356. Of this amount Akron has $2,232,624.

The annual picnic of the pioneers of Franklin county was given at the fair grounds, Columbus, Saturday, June 5th.

Last week, Peter White, of Clyde, on waking early, discovered his wife dead by his side. Her death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.

It is getting things down to a fine point when three men will rob a man for ten cents, and yet such a case occurred at Urbana, a few days since.

The Episcopalians of Cleveland have begun to build a handsome church on Euclid avenue to cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The number of sheep in Jefferson county have decreased 17,355 during the past year, about twelve per cent. In Harrison county they diminished 19,000, or about ten per cent.

Akronians carry 875 watches, valued at $20,595; play on 311 pianos, worth in the aggregate $61,290; and ride in 986 carriages, of a total value of $74,292. There are registered 126 dogs, which the owners value at $1,078.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The slowest thing in New York is rapid transit.

Bird concerts now every morning. No tickets needed.

Out West grasshopper festivals are the order of the day.

"Duty cannot be plain in two diverging paths." Barr and Hopkins, for instance.

Cincinnati hasn't much crooked whisky, but she is overrun with crooked water.

Remember that all paths leading out of the Republican party run into Democracy.

Paradoxical. Six colored novices took the white veil in Savannah, Ga., recently.

Western editors are feeding on locusts. We shall have them prophesying, the next thing.

Jeff. Davis is going to Sulphur Springs, Virginia, just to look at the vent-hole, you know.

The British sailor is charged with growing annually more insubordinate and intractable.

There is now a cheering possibility that that Brooklyn dispensation of gab will end this week.

We note that the next musical jubilee will be held at Milwaukee the first week in August.

Minnows and Tritons. Private Dalzell is also to say *his* say concerning Sherman and his book.

Niagara Falls has just started a daily paper called the *Register*—the first ever published there.

The last great Bunker Hill celebration was in 1843, when Marcus Morton, a Democrat, was Governor.

The other day we launched a paragraph at nothing and wounded "Small Talk" of the *Courier-Journal*.

They don't ask, in Boston, now, "what magazine do you read," but "who has been murdered in your family?"

Common salt scattered over the ground will drive away the chinch bug. A barrel of it will sow over ten acres.

Olive Logan bustles up to say that she believes the American newspapers are "bribed to encompass her downfall."

Poor, but thrifty. Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of Berlin have an annual income of less than 140 thalers, or $105.

Progressive little Sweden has appropriated $93,800 in gold for the expense of the Swedish commission to the Centennial.

That reward of $5 a bushel for dead grasshoppers offered in Le Seur county, Minnesota, has already fetched 250 bushels of the pests.

It is rumored that the Congregational churches will hold council upon the Plymouth Society after the conclusion of the trial.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have obtained a temporary injunction against the collection of District of Columbia taxes.

Two Central Pacific Railroad trains were lately seized by the Sheriff of Washoe county, Nevada, for taxes. The company settled up.

And now the silver mines at Newburyport, Mass., are pronounced by competent authority to be but "float" ore, and not true veins.

Like his works, solid and shining. Lead and silver have just been found at Haverhill, Mass., on the Whittier farm, where the poet was born.

The age of letters. One passed through the Portsmouth, N. H., postoffice last week for Exeter directed as follows: "Kistur numehair."

More than 750,000 volumes were taken from the Boston public library during the past year. Several lives were also taken during the same period.

Now just think of it. That make-believe quarrel between Mrs. Oats and her husband was a mere advertising trick to bring further grain to their bin.

Still more coal fields have been found in Utah. The iron and coal interests of that Territory are destined to become, in time, the leading source of its prosperity.

Jeff. Davis being exactly the type of man who ought not to instruct youth, either by precept or example, they are going to make him President of a Texan college.

The right warp. Attorney General Pierrepont, after his nomination, declined a retainer of $50,000 offered him by the silk smugglers in New York to defend them.

It costs six million dollars a year to pay the salaries of the preachers, and ten millions a year to support the dogs in this country. That's our kind of dogmatism.

Kerosene oil is now recommended as a destroyer of the Colorado potato beetle. This may possibly be the new opening which oil producers have been on the look for.

In no less than six counties of California coal has been recently discovered, and railways are already under construction to bring the products of some of them to market.

England promises to make greater efforts to be represented on a large scale here next year than she has ever done in connection with expositions of any other country.

General Buell, the great American Fabian, says he believes it is the effort of General Sherman, in writing of Shiloh, to "conceal the faults and misrepresent the facts of that battle."

The Chicago *Tribune* informs us that Canada has a law requiring outward-swinging doors in all churches, theaters, halls, schools, and other public buildings. So has Pennsylvania.

A shad, four inches long and the first ever taken, was caught in Lake Champlain, a few days ago, which proves that Seth Green's attempt to stock the Northern waters with fish is a success.

Only eighty vessels, with 2,733,500 centals of wheat and 50,000 barrels of flour yet remain to be cleared from the whole winter fleet for 1874 and 1875. Nearly all these cargoes will be due in Liverpool in forty days.

A line of steamers is to be established between Brashear, La., and New York, to enable the planters of the Teche country to ship sugar and other products from that port direct, thus avoiding the heavy commissions exacted at New Orleans.

Lucy Stone wants to know what is the difference between taxing Sam Adams and denying him representation, and taxing Abby Kelly Foster and the sisters Smith and denying them representation? Nobody has yet answered the conundrum.

PERSONAL.

Philadelphia is raising a fund for a $15,000 bronze equestrian statue of General Meade. He deserves it.

The health of the poet Longfellow is reported so precarious that he does not attempt to accomplish any literary work whatever, but takes exceeding care of himself. He is a constant sufferer from acute neuralgia.

A New York rowdy was stabbed fatally three times in the lungs last Saturday night, and when asked to tell who was his assailant, replied, "I'd die with the name of the fellow in my throat before I'd give him away." The point of honor thus shown is very original, and in some respects criminal, yet it is a point of honor.

The oldest United States Senator now living, is said to be the Hon. Peleg Sprague, of Maine, who was Senator from that State from 1829 to 1835. He was also a Representative half a century ago, having represented the Kennebec district in Congress from 1825 to 1829. He was subsequently for many years Judge of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, and is now living at a greatly advanced age.

The usually prosy street car travel at Houston, Texas, was enlivened, the other day, by a meeting of a couple who were engaged, years ago, but separated during the war and had not seen each other since. The young man in his love madness had wandered all over the world, and the girl had been praying and sighing at a convent, but everything was set to rights in that horse car, and the two lives are now one, or words to that effect.

Mr. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, will commemorate the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill in a commendable and patriotic manner. His grandfather and eight others of his name and kindred participated in the battle, one of them, Lieut. Joseph Spaulding, being killed by the side of Colonel Prescott, and another, William Spaulding, being wounded. To preserve the memory of these brave men, Mr. Spaulding has erected a plain monument of New Hampshire granite in the Buffalo cemetery, and upon it has engraved, together with suitable inscriptions, the names of the nine Spauldings.

Thomas Carlyle is up for discussion in regard to what he said and did when Bryan Hunt, the grandson of Leigh Hunt, shot himself in the London Library, recently. The great old author was in the library when the act was committed. Young Hunt fell near him in front of some shelves from which the former wanted a book. "Was he mad?" said the sage of Chelsea to one of the librarians. "No." "Was he starved?" "No." Something more was muttered about "inconveniences," and then Sartor Resartus said he was in a hurry and must have his book, which had to be given to him almost over the body of the suicide.

POLITICAL.

State.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATONS IN MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., June 8, 1875.

The Republican county nominating convention met in Mercer yesterday morning, and continued in session until three o'clock this morning, S. H. Miller, President. The ticket nominated is as follows: Senate, F. H. Braggins; Sheriff, A. P. Pew; Prothonotary, Col. H. N. Warren; Recorder, J. L. Morrison; Clerk of Courts, Capt. J. J. Rogner; District Attorney, A. B. Thompson; Commissioners, Thos. Leech and Capt. A. Struble.

BLAIR COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., June 8, 1875.

The Republican Convention met to-day and nominated the following ticket: Associate Judges—Charles A. Mann and Samuel Smith; Commissioners—Jonathan Slippey and John Halfpenny; Poor Director—David Bell; Auditors—B. F. Custer and Frank Henry. A resolution in favor of Hon. John A. Lemon for Senator was unanimously adopted. The convention was harmonious throughout. Blair will give six hundred for the whole Republican ticket this fall.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham has been appointed by the Governor Superintendent of Public Instruction, and has been commissioned as such. The appointment is until the close of the next session of the Legislature.

VENANGO COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., June 8, 1875.

The Republicans of Venango county held their primary election on Saturday last, and the return judges of the several precincts met here to-day to count the votes and declare the result. The following is the ticket nominated: For Prothonotary—Isaac Reinman, of Oil City; County Treasurer—Major James F. Mackey, of Franklin; Register and Recorder—Captain J. P. Barr; Commissioners—W. L. Armstrong and Captain W. W. Shorts; County Auditors—Henry Clulo and E. E. Duffe; E. W. Smiley, editor of the *Venango Citizen*, was chosen Chairman of the County Committee; Captain J. A. Wiley, Secretary, and G. W. Brigham, Treasurer. The ticket nominated is first-class in every respect.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., June 8, 1875.

Following are the officers nominated at the Republican primary election on the 5th inst.: Prothonotary—Albert C. Boyle; Sheriff—William C. Brown; Treasurer—John Eby; Commissioners—Frederick Buferbaugh and Frederick Cameron; Auditors—J. H. Diven and John C. Robinson.

The State Temperance Convention assembles at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, is spoken of as the Temperance candidate for Governor. It is stated that Bishop Simpson will preside over the deliberations of the body.

A Reading correspondent of a Baltimore Sunday paper writes: "I have heard from various sources, outside of Reading, that Mr. Clymer is thought by scores of his fellow Democrats in both Houses of the National Congress, to be the most available man in the next Presidential election, to go upon the ticket as Vice President. It is regarded almost a certainty that the Democratic candidate for President will come from the West, and his associate from the East. As Pennsylvania is, with the single exception of New York, the most populous State in the Union, it is more than probable that her influence will be sought through the honoring of one of her own distinguished sons."

A better and more earnest feeling prevails among the Republicans of Chester county at the present time than there has for the past three years. There are entirely too many rebels in Congress to suit the Quaker Republicans of Chester county, and if the "Hunker Democracy" do not get an old-fashioned drubbing to the extent of three thousand majority next fall, we shall be greatly mistaken. The well published record of Mr. Rawle has given great satisfaction to our people, and which will cause hundreds of voters to attend the election that have not done so for the past three years.—*West Chester Republican.*

The Greene county Democratic primary election last Saturday resulted as follows: State Senate—Hays, 2,145; Ross, 1,102. Treasurer—Hunt, 1,832; Mestrezat, 1,152; Cowell, 297; Hupp, 138. Prothonotary—Ullom, 1,806; Lindsey, 1,317. Clerk of the Court—Pollock, 1,671; Hays, 1,304. District Attorney—Hoge, 1,765; South, 1,392. Commissioner—Pogue, 2,108; Morris, 1,972; White, 1,397. Poor House Director—Adamson, 1,476; Bare, 884. Auditor—Wood, 1,416; Bell, 1,284; Kelley, 1,268; Donaldson, 602. Register and Recorder—Yoders, 1,639; Sutton, 510; Moredock, 433; Connor, 497; Dorsey, 336; Willison, 224.

New Hampshire.

OPINION OF SUPERIOR COURT ON THE SENATORIAL QUESTION—PRIEST AND PROCTOR DECLARED DULY QUALIFIED SENATORS.

CONCORD, June 8.—Upon the assembling of the Senate to-day, the opinions of the Superior Court touching the eligibility of Priest and Proctor to hold seats in the Senate, was submitted and placed on file minutes. The court unanimously pass an opinion upon the action of the Governor and Council in the matter as a completed act performed in the discharge of duties imposed by the organic law of the Executive Department by the Constitution and fundamental law, holding that such an opinion could have no greater weight than the criticism of a lawyer that a co-ordinate government upon the action of a co-ordinate branch. The court was therefore of opinion that when the Senate adjudged Priest and Proctor duly elected Senators, their action was final and conclusive as to their right. The opinion was based on the assumption that at the time of the action of the Senate a sufficient number to constitute a quorum of the Upper House was present. The opinion is signed by Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Justices Ladd and Smith.

THE SECEDING SENATORS.

George H. Stowell, President of the seceding Republican Senate, received this morning a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Senatorial question, accompanied by a letter from Chief Justice Cushing, stating that the court could not recognize any body claiming to be the Senate, other than that organized by the seceding Senators on the 4th inst., as the Senate. The Republicans are not wholly satisfied, claiming the opinion does not touch the main points at issue—its alleged assumption of duties by the Executive specifically described by precedent or fundamental law.

They held a caucus on the subject this noon. The policy they have adopted has not transpired. It is thought that the seceding Senators will return this afternoon, and that the business of electing a Governor in joint convention will be proceeded with. The Democrats claim that there can be no legal election now, as the time prescribed by constitutional limit has passed. It is not known whether any serious conflict on this point will be made.

BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED—THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION IN DOUBT.

CONCORD, June 8.—In reply to a resolution of the House requesting the decision of the Justices of the Superior Court as to the constitutional authority of the Governor to issue summonses to appear as Senators, to Messrs. Priest and Proctor, the Justices sent a communication to the House of Representatives this afternoon, declining to give a decision on that point on the ground that it would be an illegal interference by one branch of the government with another and with constitutional precedent.

The opinion submitted this morning by the Superior Court, in answer to questions raised by the Senate, having decided that body to be the final judge of the eligibility of its members, the controversy which has prevented the organization of the Legislature is considered satisfactorily ended. The seceding Republican Senators returned to their seats this afternoon, and the Senate concurred with the House in notifying the Governor that both branches were organized and ready for business. The House passed a resolution fixing to-morrow for the election of Governor, but the Senate refused to pass a similar resolution, and it was laid on the table. This strengthens the belief that the question as to the possibility of legally electing an Executive will be raised.

General.

"Our victory came a year too soon," is a remark now frequently made by Democratic politicians. They can console themselves, however, with the thought that it is better now than never.

Though there is no regular Congressional election in Maine this year, there is a vacancy to be filled in the Fourth district, comprising Penobscot, Piscataquis and Aroostook counties, occasioned by the death of General Hersey.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* quaintly says: President Grant's latest dispatch seems to annoy some of the Democratic journals quite as much as did General Grant's dispatches announcing signal successes during the war. They have been flanked again, and are very sore about it.

Col. Ward H. Lamon, of Martinsburg, whom everybody knows as President Lincoln's law partner and historian, is spoken of by the *Independent* of that place as the coming man for the Republican nomination for Governor of West Virginia next year.

An Alabama paper announces, though not by authority, that Jefferson Davis will not accept the nomination for the Presidency, even if tendered it. This will be joyful news for Allen, Thurman, Tilden, Hendricks, *et al.*

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union Herald*, commenting on the announcement of the Memphis *Appeal* that "the next contest will be a stand-up fight for and against the Democratic party, and with reliable candidates the party will succeed, but if defeated, and it can save nothing else, it will feel that at least it can save the ark of the covenant, though it should wander in the wilderness for forty years to come," adds that "it is greatly to be feared that the ordinary Democrat would prefer to set the 'ark of the covenant' down for awhile and carry about the public crib for a few years."

The New York *Times*, having warned Governor Tilden that unless he talks less and does more, he is in danger of winning Scott's nickname of "Old Fuss and Feathers," the Buffalo *Commercial* thinks a more apt designation would be that which was applied to Lord John Russell—"Old Meddle and Muddle."

Respecting the third term letter, the President is reported to have said to a correspondent the other day: "I believe the majority of the people of the country will appreciate the difficulties I have labored under, and will give me the credit of being truthful. I really do not intend to be a candidate, and if anyone construes my letter otherwise, or that I am seeking or will accept a nomination, they will do me injustice."

The editor of the Manchester *Mirror* says in his notes from Concord: "Even the Democrats who are here, and who were active in pushing Governor Weston forward to the perpetration of the crime, are now very shy about indorsing his action. I have talked with twenty of them to-day, and with the exception of a Ward Five politician I have found no one who would say without qualification, 'It is right.'"

General John S. Williams, of Kentucky, has cooled down a little, and has concluded that he will not make himself United States Senator in spite of the people. He publishes a card saying that he will not take any canvass for the office, though he would not decline it should it be offered to him. This will end his candidacy, and leave the field clear for Mr. Beck and Senator Stevenson.

The President's letter gives satisfaction in Mr. Blaine's neighborhood. The Kenebec *Journal* says of it: "It would seem that the avowal of President Grant that he is not a candidate ought to be sufficient to satisfy even the opposition. Against his declaration they can make but little progress, for rational men of all parties will agree that his letter fairly and decidedly withdraws his name from the candidacy for the Republican nomination. President Grant has done perfectly right, the Democrats did not wish him to do. The third term question is practically dead. All attempts to give it the appearance of life might as well be abandoned."

In 1864 General Hayes ran for Congress in the Second district, beating Joseph C. Hutter by 2,445 votes. His majority that year was increased to 3,098 by the soldiers' votes. In 1866 he was elected to Congress over Theodore Cook by 2,558 majority. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio, beating Allen G. Thurman by 2,983. In 1869 he was again elected Governor of Ohio, beating George H. Pendleton by 7,501 votes. In 1872 he met with his only political reverse. H. B. Banning defeated him for Congress from the Second district by 3,092. This is a splendid record. It now only remains for Governor Hayes to complete it by beating Governor Allen in 1875. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, is reported as having said that, if the Democratic party tried to make a national issue of the financial question, it will be broken to atoms, which is tantamount to an admission that the party has no common ground on finance. And yet it has attempted to cast ridicule upon the Republicans in Congress for having adopted a policy and declaration of principles, which, nothing that so vitally concerns every interest in the Republic as this very financial problem; nothing that the Republican party has been so vehemently assailed for not having definitely settled, and nothing that had so much to do with the political reverses of 1874. And now Senator Stevenson confesses that his party is hopelessly at sea on the subject, has no common principles, and can have none. What a competent, capable, enlightened party to take charge of the government

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS.

Republican election officers of the various districts of the county can obtain printed blank forms of credentials for delegates to the several conventions at the headquarters of the committee, Lincoln Club rooms, 68 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1875.

The preparations for the bankers' convention, which is to meet next month at Saratoga, are said to be progressing favorably. From a thousand to fifteen hundred bankers and bank officers have signified their intention of being present. The call for the meeting states that besides better acquaintance and pleasure, it is believed that great profit will result from interchange of and comparison of ideas and experience relating to the conduct of the banking business; also that the general interests of the fraternity will be promoted by the discussion of questions of national interest and importance.

As the convention is not confined to officers of national banks, as was that of 1865 held in New York City, there will be added to it representatives of the State banks and private bankers. Among the latter class are found some of the most experienced and able financiers in the country, men who have devoted the whole of their lives to the business of banking and whose presence cannot but add dignity and ability to the convention. Bank officers as a rule are officially short lived. The experience they acquire in the line of their business is such that their services are worth more to themselves, or others in private enterprises than the banks are able to pay; hence they gradually drift out into the larger circle of general trade and their places are filled by promotions from the ranks. It was stated to us a few days since that of the nearly live score cashiers in charge of the banks of this city at present, but four of them were in office ten years ago—that all of those who held such positions in 1865 have changed their profession with the exception of the number mentioned.

There is one reform which every director in a national bank would be pleased to see inaugurated, and that is a change in the oath of office. That oath requires them to obey the law under which the bank is organized in every particular, and in that law is a provision that the rate of interest allowed to be taken shall not be greater than that allowed to banks of issue chartered by the State, and yet it is a well-known fact that this provision is a dead letter on the statute books. We doubt whether one director in ten has ever read the law under which his bank is organized or is aware of its provisions, so that in taking the oath they are generally ignorant of this and other restrictions.

The usual way of looking at the matter is that the board passes upon all paper and leaves the rate of discount to be fixed by the cashier, who is not a member of the board. It is also reasoned, and very fairly, too, that there is no more a principle involved, as the law leaves the rate of interest to fluctuate with the varied and changing statutes of the States, and that while the taking of a certain rate of interest is allowed, against which the borrower can have no recourse, yet the same law provides a forfeiture of the interest in case a higher rate is taken, if the board choose to take the risk.

A change in the oath of office or in the law itself should however be made, and the subterfuges now resorted to done away with. The *Financial Chronicle* suggests that the convention also, a suitable place in its discussions to our savings bank system, its advantages, its dangers, and its progress, as compared with the savings bank systems of Europe.

Besides Mr. Scully of the First National—one of the original promoters of the movement and secretary of the organization—we understand the following gentlemen have signified their intention to be present: Mr. Steinmeyer, Cashier of the Third National, Mr. George of the Farmers, J. M. Bell of the Western, and Wm. Riddle of the Third and President of the Bankers Association of this city.

—Bad as the condition of our own trade is in this New England manufacturing industries, it is even worse on the other side of the water. To the depressed state of business affairs were added the strikes, which have proved as disastrous to both master and man, as the most disciplined striker could have anticipated or desired. To say that trade is greatly depressed, comes far short of the reality. It would be nearer to the fact to say, there is no trade, or that what there is, is worse than none to those that have persevered in their endeavors to keep their credit and position. Many operations and heavy failures have been the result, though the end is not yet. Two years ago, even the slightest revival in the demand from this country was large, money was obtained on easy terms, and nothing unknown to the disastrous state of things which has since come to pass, and now bears so crushingly on the iron interests of Great Britain. When we were buying English iron freely, the production there was greatly stimulated, and yet our orders could scarcely be executed. Blast furnaces, our own pecuniary necessities compelled us to curtail and contract our orders, the effect was disastrous and wide spread, and the chronic dullness which has since come upon us, has served to intensify the distress there. We may venture the opinion, that this country, under any circumstances connected with the ability to supply our own wants, will never again be so large a customer for foreign manufactures as in the past, if she do not actually become a large exporter of this abundant American staple. Some of the effects of the depression in England, are seen in the failures of the Aberdare Iron Company, and some two others, more or less connected with them, for very large amounts, and we fear that others will follow—indeed it cannot be otherwise, if the present abnormal state of trade should continue any great length of time.—*Price Current.*

—The following bank rules are worthy of the attention of all depositors, and will meet with the hearty approbation of the tellers of the city. They are recommended to the attention of those who do business at the banks. They will be the means of saving a great deal of time and annoyance —by *not* following them:

1. Never put stamps on your checks, before you get to the bank, but give the teller two cents and ask him to lick it and cancel it for you; the teller expects to lick all the stamps, and it is a source of disappointment to him when people insist on doing it themselves, and will save him buying his lunch.

2. In depositing money, try and get it upside down and wrong end foremost, so that the teller may have a little fun in straightening it up before counting it.

3. You can generally save time when making a deposit by counting your money down to the teller, as you can nearly always count more specifily and correctly than he can.

4. It is best not to take your bank book with you but call at another time to have it entered. You can thus save two trips to the bank where one would answer.

5. If a check is made payable to your order, be careful not to endorse it before handing it to the teller, but let him return it to you and wait while you endorse it. This helps on time, and is a pleasure and relief to the teller.

6. If you make a deposit of $100 and give a check for $80, it is a good thing to call frequently at the bank and see how your account stands, as it improves the officer favorably with your business qualifications.

7. A strict observance of the foregoing rules will make your account desirable at any bank, and make you a general favorite with all the bank officers.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 8, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	116⅛	116⅛	117	117	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 6-20's, 1862	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1862	118	118	118			
5-20's, 1864	118	118	118			
5-20's, 1865	122	122	122			
5-20's, 1865, new	122	122	122			
5-20's, 1867	122	122	122			
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½					
10-40's, coupon	124	124	124			
10-40's, registered	118	118	118			
Currency 6's	122	122	122			
New 5-per cents	113	113	113			
Western Union Tel.	77½	77¾	78	78⅛	78	78⅛
Quicksilver	18½	18½	18½		34½	32½
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	33			
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.						
Adams Express	70					
Wells Fargo Express	78					
American Express	43½					
United States Exp'ss	45					
New York Central	102½	102½	102½			
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michiza Central	61	61¼	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
Michigan Southern	93	93	93			
Illinois Central	104	104	104			
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	88	88	88			
Chicago & Alton	98½	98½	98½			
Do preferred						
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul, common	36½					
Do preferred	70					
Wabash, common	35					
Fort Wayne	91½					
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	23½	23½			
Union Pacific	79½	79½	80	80	80	80
Hannibal & St. Joe	21					
Do preferred	34					
C. C. & I. C.	97					
South Carolinas, Ap'd	33½					
South Carolinas, Unp'd	33½					
Missouri 6's	92					

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	94	
Reading, sales	43¾	
United Co's. of N. Jersey	190½	
Oil Creek, sales	74	
Lehigh Valley, sales	63¾	
Allegheny Valley, sales	30½	
Central Transportation Co	40½	46
Empire Transportation Co		54
Philadelphia, Gm. & St. Im. Co		
sales	28¾	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money easy at 2½@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD.

Opened at 116⅞, advanced to 117 and closed at 116¾. Carrying rates 1@1½ per cent.; for borrowing, 2 per cent. and flat. Treasury disbursements $196,000. Clearings $5,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow so far $1,000,000. Customs receipts $195,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities steady. Stocks opened strong and prices advanced from ¼@1¾ per cent. At sec- and call the market was weak. At the close the market was firmer and recovered some of the afternoon decline. Lake Shore rallied from 61¾ to 63. The activity and fluctuations in this stock during the day were caused chiefly by the alternate favorable and unfavorable rumors about the end of the railroad war. Union Pacific traded from 79½ to 80 and closed at 79¾. Pacific Mail rallied from 32¾ to 33¾. Western Union rose from 78¼ to 78⅝. Early in the day the stock sold up to 78⅝ on a decline of 1¾ per cent. in dividend of 2 per cent. and, the statement that the earnings for the year were $8,081,000 gross, and $4,154,000 net; and also that there was a surplus of $800,000 after paying the dividend. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 28¾, on a report that the Faraday had finally succeeded in laying the direct cable. Northwestern closed at 38½ and Rock Island at 103⅝, the lowest quotations of the day. New York Central closed at 103¾, after selling at 102¾ and 104⅛. This stock, like Lake Shore, was subject to large turnover about the railroad war. The fluctuations in the other shares were generally slight.

The New York mail half yearly dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid on and after July 1, at the New York office. Transfer books close June 19.

The American Express has declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, payable July 1. Transfer books close June 12.

The Western Union dividend for July will be paid July 15. Books close June 19.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange 239,000 shares, viz.: New York 70,000 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 57,000. Northwestern, 13,000 Erie, 6,000 Lake Shore, and 3,500 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
Canton	63¼	Do preferred	54½
Wash. Co	52	Wabash	9¾
Adams Express	100	Do preferred	29
Wells-Fargo Ex	82½	Fort Wayne	97¼
American Express	63½	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	43¼	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	32¾	Do preferred	106
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Erie	17¾	Do preferred	52
Do preferred	37	Burlington & Q	114½
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	62¾
Michigan Central	93	Illinois C. & Carb	43½
Mich. Central	63½	Illinois Central	101
Cleveland & Pitts	88	Chantilla & Mobile	85
Cleve. & Toledo	89½	Ind. Pac. stock	69½
Columbus & Ind	38	Central Pac. bds	104
Hudson	30	Union Pacific bds	103½
N. J. Central	108	Del. & Lack	91
St. Paul	32½	Bankers' Bills	487½

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875.

The amount of business transacted on our streets to-day was of moderate volume and variety. Many complaints of dullness are heard but as a general thing the aggregate of business is somewhat in excess of the past week, and, while not yet fairly active, gives signs of improvement, which justify a hopeful view of the commercial situation.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,993	7,166	16,159
Apples, bbls	1,256	847	2,100
Cheese, lbs	1,344	1,351	2,695
Corn, bush	17,290	29,153	46,443
Wheat, bush	6,085	9,693	15,780
Barley, bush	1,378	473	1,851
Hay, pieces	265	344	1,249
Oats, bush	29,000	30,600	59,600
Butter, pkgs	246	372	618
Bacon, pcs	11,317	11,317	11,317
Hams, pcs	1,090	6,190	10,580
Hay, bales	2,376	1,225	3,601

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—Receipts for the week aggregated 58,526 bushels of all kinds of grain. Shipments, 30,446 bush. Trade in a steady and jobbing way. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber at 30@1 33. Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 30. The receipts of rye and barley during the week were nearly equal to the entire shipments of corn and oats rule 39@3c above Pittsburg prices. 1,000 bushels Marsh sold at 80c per bushel; choice Western mixed do 80c and wheat flour at 90c. The following prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $5 00@6 00; rye flour $5 00@5 50; graham flour $6 00@6 50; buckwheat flour $6 50@7 00; Minnesota $6 50@7 00; spring wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $5 00; Graham flour at $5 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $3 25@4 00; dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 00@24 00 per ton; No. 2, $22 00@23 00; upland prairie $20 00@22 00. Sales from store were at the following rates: Choice timothy at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2. We note sales of 2 cars timothy at $24 00; 1 car prairie at $22 00; 1 car do at $21 00. Receipts 1,225 bales.

MILL STUFF—The market is active with prices rather irregular. We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at 20@1 30 ₱cwt; middlings at $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 55 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

APPLES—The week's receipts were 847 barrels. Choice stock in source and nearly out of the market; quotable at $4 50@5 00; common grades ranging from $3 50@4 00; selling at $2 00@3 50.

BUTTER—The market was steady to-day with choice still-edged selling 3p to 24@25c; strictly prime 26@27c; medium dull and in no request, at 16@18c. Trade confined to buyers by rail during the week.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week were 1,351 lbs. The market is tolerably active with a downward tendency. We quote at 11@12c for Ohio factory and 13@14c for New York factory—13c; Sweitzer 17@18c; Limburger 12@13c.

EGGS—Market steady at 17@18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—The market is steady with a slack demand. We quote at 90@95c per bushel for peach-blows from store; Peerless 85@90c ₱ bushel; other grades 80@85c ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at 75@80c for peachblows, and 65@70c for Peerless; lower grades 55@60c. Early Rose sold at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel in jobbing way from store. Receipts moderate, being 6,146 bushels for the week.

Groceries and Provision.

GROCERIES—There was a moderately active demand and a fair business done. Quotations are materially unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24c	Standard A	10¾c
Prime Rio	23c	Granulated	10¾c
Prime Rio	22c	do extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	20c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	30c	Extra C—white	10c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Golden Drips, A	10¼c
Rio, in bulk	26c	Cut loaf	12¾@13c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	39c	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11¼c
Young Hyson	40@140	*Molasses.* ₱ gal.	
Imperial	50@60	Str'ght Ch'c N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55c@1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	25c@ 80	*Syrups.* ₱ b.	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Boudoir	25c@ 80	Sugar drips	60c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carolina	8¾@9c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7¼@8c	Pearl	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7¾c	Silver glass	9½c
Spices.		Corn	9½c
Cloves	55 c	*Raisins.*	
Alispice	17½@18c	Layers, ₱ box	1 40 @
Cassia	20 c	Layers, ₱ b	12 c
Nutmegs	80	Currants, ₱ b	7½c
Pepper	20 c	Prunes	9¾@12 c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 50
Star, light weight	17½c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Soda.		Do. N. Y. City ₱ b	9½c
Bi-carb, in lb ₱ pkgs	6c	German mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ b; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14@16c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 15½c ₱ b; canvassed do 16c; Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ b; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; do canvassed 13½c; dried beef, nothing doing; 15c; sugar-cured beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 15c; bologna sausage, 7½c. Very easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, at 11½@11¾c; half bbls 12c; in buckets, 12½c; in 3 lb caddies, 13½c; in 5 lb caddies 14½c; in 10 lb pails do, 13c; in 5 lb do, 13½c; in 3 lb do, 14c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 15 ₱ gallon; extra do $1 10; No. 1 do 95c; No. 2, 80c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½@9c ₱ b for choice, and 8@8½c for medium.

Dry Goods.

There is a somewhat increased demand, reported by our wholesale and jobbing houses, and the movement is increased in volume, though not yet fairly active. The downward tendency of values still prevails in the market, though jobbing quotations are not as much altered as might be expected. The following is a revision of prices current in the Pittsburgh dry goods trade:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
	Width.		Width P'ces
Anchor A No. 1	36 10	Lawrence LL	36 8½
Penn Mill	36 10	Laconia E	36 8¾
Eagle No. 1	36 9	Laconia A	36 9
Western trade	36 8¾	Laconia O	40 9
Wamsutta	36 10	Laconia	40-4 37½
Avondale	36 7	Laconia	10-4 50
Conestoga A	30 7	Conestoga	10-4 32½
Clipper A	36 7	Wallace	40 10½
Nonatook	44 9½	Juniata B fine	4-4 8½
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.			
Commonwith O	37 5½	Lonsdale	36 12
Suffolk L	36 6	Pequonnock B	36 10
Suffolk B	36 8¼	Fruit of Loom	36 12½
Hamilton A A	36 9	Pocasset Mill	36 10½
Avondale	36 9	Davol	36 11
Pamgon	36 9½	Wamsutta	36 15½
Slight	36 10½	Wamsutta	40 17½
Hill, Smp'r fine	33 9	Pepperell	4-4 10
Hill	36 8½	Pepperell	9-4 30
PRINTS.			
Anchor shirt'gs	8	Sprague fane's	7¼
Cocheco shirt'gs	8	Ameo'n fane's	7
Cocheco fane's	8	Allen's fane's	7¼
Sprague shirt'gs	7¼	Oriental fane's	7¼
Regatta shirt'gs	7¼	Cocheco fane's	7¼
Allen's shirt'gs	7¼	Albion fancies	7¼
Freeman's	6¾	Albion solid	7¼
Garner fancies	6¾	Simpson's fancies	6¾
Ameskeag fancy	6¾	mourning	6¾
Richmonds	8¾	Merrimac	8¾
TICKING.			
Conestoga X	17 8	Thorndike	7-4 11
Conestoga A A	17 8	Portsmouth	7-4 10
Conestoga T	14 6	Portsmouth	10-4 26
Conestoga AT	14 8	Whittaker	7-4 13
" sold on 60	14 4	Whittaker	10-4 35
" prem A	14 12	Whittaker	4-4 15
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	10½	Thorndike	9¾
Glasgow	10½	American	8¼
BAGGING.			
Penn Mill, 2 bush	23	Penn Mill, 2½ bush	38
Penn Mill, 3 bush	38		

Miscellaneous.

White carpet chain	Colored carpet chain
Blue	Cotton batting
Cotton bat	Cotton twine

By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—The dry goods business continues slow with commission houses dealing in cotton goods, prints, dress goods, shawls, &c., and the jobbing movement is sluggish. Cotton goods are nominally unchanged, but outside makes of bleached shirtings are weak. Fancy prints are dull in first hands, but Garners and Amoskeag fancies are in jobbing request. The Fall trade in Germania and Scotia mills beavers sold at auction at fair prices to-day. Foreign goods are depressed.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

Acid.		*Magcal*	80 @ 1 00
Acetic	12 @ 18	Carb	80 @ 85
Citric	1 23 @ 1 45	Manna SF	1 25
Oxalic	22 @ 25	Morph. sul	2 45 @ 2 75
Sulphuric	2¾@ 4¾	Nut Vo. 1	1 35 @ 1 40
Tartaric	65 @ 65	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 40 @ 2 60	Anise	3 00 @ 4 00
Bergamot	6 @ 8 50	Lemon	6 @ 8 50
Cassia	2 @ 2 50	Lemon, Jam	17 @ 6 @ 2 25
Cinnam	2 @ 2 50	Olive	2 @ 2 25
Cloves	3 50 @ 4 00	Peppermint	3 50 @ 4 00
Cod Liver	1 60 @ 1 70	Sassafras	2 @ 2 50
Lemon	3 50 @ 4 00	Wintergreen	3 50 @ 4 00
Lime	1 75 @ 2 00	Origanum	1 75 @ 2 00
Linseed, raw	73 @ 77	Sperm	2 50 @ 2 75
Linseed, boil'd	78 @ 80	Tanner's	90 @ 95
Mineral, P. L.	22 @ 25	Whale, P. L.	80 @ 85
Mineral, W. L.	30 @ 35	Whale, winter	85 @ 90
Neatsfoot	90 @ 1 00	Turpentine	50 @ 55
Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00	Opium	7 50 @ 8 00
Olive, pints	2 25 @ 3 00	Quinine	45 @ 50
Origan	70 @ 75	Rhubarb	1 00 @ 1 25
Pennyr'l	80 @ 85	Soda, bi-carb	6 @ 6
Rosemary	1 00 @ 1 50	Soda, carb	2½@ 3
Sassafras	80 @ 85	Soda, ash	3½@ 4
Sperm, gal	2 20 @ 2 40	Salts Glauber	3½@ 4
Tanners'	80 @ 85	Salts Epsom	3½@ 4
Whale, gal	85 @ 92	Sulphur, flour	4 @ 4½
Wint'g'n	3 75 @ 4 00	Sulphur, roll	3½@ 4
Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Paints, &c.		Vitriol, blue	6 @ 6½
Putty, com'n	2½@ 3	Vitriol, white	7 @ 8
Putty, strict'd	3 @ 3½	Vitriol, green	6 @ 6½
Paris White	90 @ 1 00	Glycerine	20 @ 22
Whiting	90 @ 1 00	Ipecac	2 75 @ 3 00
Vermilion, Eng	14 @ 15	Iodine, resub	4 75 @ 5 00
Vermilion, Chi	12 @ 13	Iodide Potass	4 75 @ 5 00
Chrome Yellow	12 @ 13	Nitrate Silver	60 @ 65
Chrome Green	20 @ 25	Bismuth, S. N	3 00 @ 3 25
Prussian Blue	60 @ 70	Bals. Copaiba	60 @ 65
Ultramarine	15 @ 20	Cubebs	1 00 @ 1 10
Drugs.		Prickly Ash	40 @ 45
Blue Vitr, lb	12 @ 13	Opium Tr	2 00 @ 2 25
Borax refd	13 @ 15	Myrrh, lb	1 00 @ 1 25
Brim roll, lb	4 @ 5½	*Extracts.*	
Blue mass	60 @ 70	Logwood, box	14 @ 16
Calomel, lb	1 55 @ 1 60	Logwood, lb	14 @ 16
Camphor	2 @ 2 10	Indigo	1 00 @ 1 25
Cantharides	2 75 @ 3 00	Iodine	5 @ 6
Cudbear	25 @ 30	Madder, lb	12 @ 14
Epsom Salts	3½@ 4	Oil Vitriol	3½@ 4
Ginger, African	12 @ 14	Oil Vitriol, Eng	6 @ 8
Ginger, Jam	18 @ 20	Soda, bi-carb	6 @ 6
Gum Arabic	1 00 @ 1 25	Soda, ash	3½@ 4
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Salts Glauber	3½@ 4
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Salts Epsom	3½@ 4
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Sulphur, flour	4 @ 4½
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Sulphur, roll	3½@ 4
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Vitriol, blue	6 @ 6½
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Vitriol, white	7 @ 8
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Vitriol, green	6 @ 6½
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Glycerine	20 @ 22
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Ipecac	2 75 @ 3 00
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Iodine, resub	4 75 @ 5 00
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Iodide Potass	4 75 @ 5 00
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Nitrate Silver	60 @ 65
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Bismuth, S. N	3 00 @ 3 25
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Bals. Copaiba	60 @ 65
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Cubebs	1 00 @ 1 10
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Prickly Ash	40 @ 45
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Opium Tr	2 00 @ 2 25
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Myrrh, lb	1 00 @ 1 25
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	*Extracts.*	
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Logwood, box	14 @ 16
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Logwood, lb	14 @ 16
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Indigo	1 00 @ 1 25
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Iodine	5 @ 6
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Madder, lb	12 @ 14
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Oil Vitriol	3½@ 4
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Oil Vitriol, Eng	6 @ 8
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Soda, bi-carb	6 @ 6
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Soda, ash	3½@ 4
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Salts Glauber	3½@ 4
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Salts Epsom	3½@ 4
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Sulphur, flour	4 @ 4½
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Sulphur, roll	3½@ 4
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Vitriol, blue	6 @ 6½
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Vitriol, white	7 @ 8
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Vitriol, green	6 @ 6½
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Glycerine	20 @ 22
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Ipecac	2 75 @ 3 00
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Iodine, resub	4 75 @ 5 00
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Iodide Potass	4 75 @ 5 00
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Nitrate Silver	60 @ 65
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Bismuth, S. N	3 00 @ 3 25
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Bals. Copaiba	60 @ 65
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Cubebs	1 00 @ 1 10
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Prickly Ash	40 @ 45
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Opium Tr	2 00 @ 2 25
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Myrrh, lb	1 00 @ 1 25
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	*Extracts.*	
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Logwood, box	14 @ 16
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Logwood, lb	14 @ 16
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Indigo	1 00 @ 1 25
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Iodine	5 @ 6
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Madder, lb	12 @ 14
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Oil Vitriol	3½@ 4
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Oil Vitriol, Eng	6 @ 8
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Soda, bi-carb	6 @ 6
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Soda, ash	3½@ 4
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Salts Glauber	3½@ 4
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Salts Epsom	3½@ 4
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Sulphur, flour	4 @ 4½
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Sulphur, roll	3½@ 4
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Vitriol, blue	6 @ 6½
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Vitriol, white	7 @ 8
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Vitriol, green	6 @ 6½
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Glycerine	20 @ 22
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Ipecac	2 75 @ 3 00
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Iodine, resub	4 75 @ 5 00
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Iodide Potass	4 75 @ 5 00
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Nitrate Silver	60 @ 65
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Bismuth, S. N	3 00 @ 3 25
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Bals. Copaiba	60 @ 65
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Cubebs	1 00 @ 1 10
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Prickly Ash	40 @ 45
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Opium Tr	2 00 @ 2 25
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Myrrh, lb	1 00 @ 1 25
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	*Extracts.*	
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Logwood, box	14 @ 16
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Logwood, lb	14 @ 16
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Indigo	1 00 @ 1 25
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Iodine	5 @ 6
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Madder, lb	12 @ 14
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Oil Vitriol	3½@ 4
Gum Shellac	45 @ 50	Oil Vitriol, Eng	6 @ 8
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 25	Soda, bi-carb	6 @ 6
Gum Benzoin	1 00 @ 1 25	Soda, ash	3½@ 4
Gum Assafœtida	50 @ 60	Salts Glauber	3½@ 4
Gum Arabic, sifted	1 25 @ 1 50	Salts Epsom	3½@ 4
Gum Arabic, sorts	75 @ 1 00	Sulphur, flour	4 @ 4½
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Sulphur, roll	3½@ 4
Gum Myrrh	1 00 @ 1 25	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Gum Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Vit

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

THE total value of Boston's foreign exports last week was $673,224, against $323,886 for the corresponding week last year. The total export valuation since the beginning of the year is $15,080,601 against $13,672,363 for the relating period of 1873.

THE total value of the foreign exports of Philadelphia last month amounted to $2,367,878. The leading articles were: Indian corn, $616,484; refined petroleum, $491,547, provisions, $327,343; cotton, $161,927; wheat, $132,067; tallow, $104,824; coopperage, $80,129; leather, $60,609; wheat flour, $84,443; iron manufactures, $39,171; molasses, $44,811; crude petroleum, $27,993; naptha, $21,181; leaf tobacco, $37,046.

NEXT on the list comes the centennial celebration of the "Lexington of the Seas." A hundred years ago next Saturday, at Machias, Maine, the first naval battle of the Revolution was fought, the contest being between the sturdy and patriotic fishermen of that town and the British sloop-of-war "Margaretta," the fight resulting in the capture of the latter, together with several other smaller craft. Extensive State preparations are being made for the proper observance of the event.

THE Democratic party of Texas cannot, certainly, be complained of as a party of inaction. Since its accession to power it has practically compassed the destruction of the public school system of the State, increased the State debt to double what it was when the Republicans laid down their rule, augumented the taxes by creating a large number of new and useless offices, and declared emphatically against internal improvements, which are so essential to the development of the resources of the State. If that is not a "record of a busy life," what is? And all these notable achievements have been accomplished in the short space of three years.

THE potato bug is not the only pest the farmers of Western Pennsylvania have to fight, this year; the cut-worm is exceedingly abundant, and is destroying the young corn as fast as it comes up, being more than usually destructive. Tomatoes, cabbages and other young plants are also attacked by it. Large fields of corn, planted in May, have now to be replanted, and, fortunately, it is not yet too late to do that. Cut-worms have been present in the soil of this region from time immemorial, so that this is no new visitation; but they seem to be about ten times more numerous this year than formerly. As they burrow in the ground, and come up to feed mainly in the night, it is hard to get at them, and there is no application known of at present that will insure their destruction. Many a farmer would be glad, just now, to know of something as fatal to this pest as Paris Green is to the potato bug.

THE constant depreciation in the price of silver, leads DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, to believe that he can, at an early day, substitute silver coin for our fractional currency. The price of silver has declined in London from 57¾d. per ounce to 55½d., which is equivalent to a decline of five cents per ounce in our currency, and the tendency is still downward. At this rate, silver would not be exported with profit when gold is below 15 premium, and hence the silver could easily be kept afloat if the premium should go down to that point. It is now at 17, but the average for the past year has been below 15, and the present rate is thought to be an exceptional one. The Director of the Mint is doing all he can to get ready to supply silver in sufficient quantities, as soon as resumption is determined upon, and we may therefore look forward to that event with a reasonable degree of certainty.

THE New York *Times* estimates the bonded indebtedness of the railroads of this country at $1,700,000,000, and default has been made in the payment of interest upon $650,000,000, or more than one-third of the whole amount. Upon a very large portion of the bonds in default the companies issuing them promised to pay 8 per cent. interest, and they sold the bonds at 70 cents on the dollar. The purchasers of bonds issued at this rate and bearing such high interest, must have taken them with the knowledge that they were buying very doubtful securities. Their greed overcame their prudence, and there is not much ground for sympathy with them. Nevertheless, the failure of so many roads must inevitably destroy the credit of most American railroad companies abroad, for the time being, and until foreign capitalists learn to discriminate more wisely. Until then, the good must suffer with the bad.

ACCORDING to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for the expired ten months of the current fiscal year, our imports show a decrease of $35,700,000 compared with the year preceding, which is at the rate of seven and three-fourths per cent., this latter period including the first seven months succeeding the panic; but compared with the ten months ending April 30, 1873, the decrease is $96,000,000, or at the rate of nineteen and one-half per cent. During the same period our exports of domestic and foreign articles, specie included, show a decrease of $60,500,000 compared with 1873-4, and of only $3,100,000 compared with 1872-3. As, however, we have shipped $19,100,000 more specie than last year, the movement has not been so unfavorable as might be inferred from the comparison on goods alone. Taking the exports of goods and specie combined, the business of the ten months shows a decrease of nearly seven per cent. on 1873-4, and of only two and a quarter per cent. on 1872 and 1873.

INGERSOLL, the pardoned Tammany thief, has confessed, and, in a duly attested affidavit, has made what he says is a clean breast concerning his knowledge of the robberies of the ring. The revelation in brief is, that in the division of the spoils he received thirty-five per cent., TWEED twenty-five per cent., SWEENY ten, and WATSON and WOODWARD five per cent. each; his own share of the swag being the largest because he devoted more time and labor to the advancement of their common villainy than did the others. If he can be held to the statements he ought to prove an invaluable witness in the pending suits against TWEED and others to recover the stolen money. It is a suggestive fact that all these colossal scoundrels were bright and shining lights of the Democracy; whose behest was law, who ruled Governors, Legislatures and Judges, and controlled the course of the entire party in the Empire State. TWEED's counsel have just demanded a supplementary bill of particulars of their client's malfeasance. They have it now.

THE grasshopper as an element in politics is to be considered in a different light from the grasshopper as related to agriculture. The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* has discovered that these destructive insects are "to have a prodigious influence upon politics." They are to save the country as the "goose saved Rome," by "reminding the people that ever since SUMNER, GREELEY, GRANT and Company have come upon the scene of action to reconstruct society and defy the mandates of JEHOVAH, the country has, in the long run, had no genuine peace or prosperity." And, speaking of grasshoppers, and the substances they feed on, we are reminded that the *Constitutionalist* enters a brave vindication of the Southern school history from which we some time ago quoted a statement to the effect that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were "carried through by force and usurpation," which is equivalent to saying that they ought to be disobeyed as soon as they safely can. For the sake of the *Constitutionalist*, if for no other reason, it is to be hoped the grasshoppers will not visit Augusta. They would strip the paper bare.

THE Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* wants the Republicans to nominate a man for President who is "a statesman and who is also an honest man. He must be so new to public life as not to have been involved in any of the doubtful measures which have brought reproach upon the party and disgrace upon the country, and he must have been sufficiently tried to give the people assurance of his capacity and integrity." How can a man "new to public life" be a statesman? And in what way can an untried man give assurance of capacity and integrity? The man who has not taken part in the political struggles of the past fifteen years is a fossil, and not a statesman; and the man just coming upon the stage, new and untried, is too callow a bird to set up for an eagle. The man we need for a candidate is one who is *not* new to public life, but who has been in it long enough to be well known, and who has passed through the seven-times heated furnace without the smell of fire upon his garments. We do not want a merely negative man for a candidate, but one who has earned his claim to statesmanship by actual contact with the leading questions of the day.

SETTING THE POPULAR WILL AT DEFIANCE.

In 1839, an attempt was made by the Whigs of this State to seat certain claimants to legislative honors from the county of Philadelphia, not upon the ground that they had received a majority of the votes cast, but because there were technical objections to the returns upon which the Democratic candidates claimed their election. The Whigs contended that certain irregular returns should be excluded from the count, on account of their informality, and as their exclusion gave the Whig candidates a majority, they got up *quasi* certificates for them, upon which they claimed their seats. The result of their admission would be to give the Whigs a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and the Democrats accordingly resisted their admission with all the energy they could command. The Whigs organized the Senate successfully, but failed to organize the House, and two Houses were formed, the Democratic House admitting the Democratic claimants from Philadelphia and the Whig House admitting the Whig claimants. The Whig Senate, of course, recognized the Whig House; but this brought on what is known in history as "the Buckshot War," and the end was that several members of the Whig House weakened and went into the Democratic House, giving to that body a legal majority of members, exclusive of Philadelphia. The Whig House then dissolved, and the Whig party in this State never fully recovered from the reproach of that proceeding. They carried the State for HARRISON in 1840 by a bare majority, but were in the minority in the Legislature from 1839 until 1848, with a partial and accidental victory in 1846.

The technical grounds upon which the Whigs sought to exclude the returns from a number of Democratic districts in Philadelphia had, according to our recollection, a great deal of legal force; but the people were shocked at the attempt to disfranchise large masses of voters upon mere technicalities, and the party attempting it very naturally fell into disrepute.

The present trouble in New Hampshire is similar in many respects to this Pennsylvania case, except that the Democratic party is now the aggressor. There are twelve Senatorial districts in that State, and it requires a majority of all the votes cast in each to elect. In ten districts there were five Republicans and five Democrats elected, and in two districts there was no choice, no one of the candidates having a majority. The Governor of New Hampshire, who is a Democrat, is required by law to ascertain from the returns who are elected, and to administer to such the oath of office. This purely ministerial power he has perverted in giving him a judicial right to determine upon the qualifications of the canditates, a power given by the Constitution to the Legislature alone. He accordingly ruled that as the Republicans of one of the two districts had voted for their candidate as "NATT." HEAD, while his name was NATHANIEL, all the votes so cast were illegal, and declared his Democratic opponent elected. In the other district he ruled that the Republican candidate was not eligible, and therefore excluded all votes cast for him, thus electing his Democratic opponent.

Now, in both these cases, the objections were purely technical. In neither case was the Democratic candidate elected by the people, yet both have been declared elected, through a mere trick which comes nothing short of clear dishonesty. At the very best, the ground of exclusion is purely technical, and has neither common honesty nor common sense to back it.

Upon the strength of this forced and unjustifiable ruling, the Democratic Senators who were elected have combined with the two who were not elected to form a bogus Senate, and the five Republican Senators have formed another Senate. The position is parallel, almost throughout, with the Pennsylvania case we have cited, and the result will be the same to the Democrats of New Hampshire as that which followed the similar attempt made by the Whigs in Pennsylvania. The latter never recovered from the backset which that event gave them, and the Democrats of the Granite State will find that popular vengeance invariably falls upon every effort that is made to cheat or defraud the people.

The courts of Pennsylvania and New York have repeatedly decided that no mere informalities or neglect of technicalities will vitiate an election. The only thing to be inquired into, in disputed cases, is the intention of the voter, and not the form in which he may choose to express it, and the intention being clear, it is the bounden duty of all concerned to give it full force. No party can afford to set the pulpit or bench upon mere technicality or informality; and the party that tries to cheat the people upon the plea that the people have expressed their will in an irregular way, will most surely fall into popular contempt.

Congress, in the case of SILAS WRIGHT, gave a decision that should have controlled Governor WESTON in deciding the "NATT." HEAD case. SILAS WRIGHT, JR., was a Democratic candidate for Congress in New York, his father, SILAS WRIGHT, being a resident of the same district. A large number of voters voted tickets printed "SILAS WRIGHT," and others voted tickets with the name "SILAS WRIGHT, JR.," on them. If both were counted for the latter, he was elected, and if not he was defeated. Now, as SILAS WRIGHT and SILAS WRIGHT, JR., were two distinct persons, there might be good reasons for supposing that some of the voters intended to vote for the father and others for the son; but Congress decided, from the evidence before it, that the intention was to vote for the son, and that the omission of the "JR." was not a fatal irregularity. There was much more room for doubt in this case than in the case of "NATT." HEAD, there being no question, here, as to the intention of the voters; and Governor WESTON would have acted more honestly and wisely if he had followed the Democratic Congressional precedent.

The principle which lies at the foundation of republican government is that the will of the people should be supreme. No party ever yet has been able to set it aside with impunity; and the Democrats of New Hampshire will learn, to their serious cost now and hereafter, that they cannot steal into power by cheating the people.

FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

The arrest of a salesman of one of the leading silk houses in New York for purchasing silks, now known to have been smuggled, and his release upon bail entered by the partners of the house in which he is employed, is a sorry indication of the code of morals prevalent in commercial circles there. It would seem to be no crime, in the eyes of men engaged in extensive business in that city, to purchase smuggled goods. So that they can get silks cheap, and undersell their competitors, they do not care how the goods were obtained by those from whom they buy, nor how much the Government has been cheated. With men standing high in business circles encouraging them in this way to defraud the Government, what wonder is it that smugglers abound, and that fraudulent importations are on the increase? The brotherhood of common thieves would have no market for their stolen wares if there were not places regularly established for the purchase and sale of stolen goods; and the smugglers who swear through their false invoices at the Custom House would have no motive for the crime if there were not houses, professing to be engaged in legitimate business, where they can dispose of their illegal merchandise. The receiver, in law, is as bad as the thief; and the purchaser of smuggled goods is as bad as the smuggler. In the code of mercantile morality that prevails in New York it may be regarded as all right to buy goods dishonestly put upon the market; but in the code of pure conscience it is all wrong. Perjury, collusion with dishonest customs officers, and a breach of the laws, are all involved in getting silks through the Custom House as cotton goods; and he who buys the silks thus got through is an accessary after the fact to the crimes committed in getting them through.

This, of course, presupposes that the house in question knew, or had reason to believe, that the goods were so obtained. If they did not, these remarks do not apply to it or to any others in like circumstances. We do not stop, now, to discuss that point, because we have before us only the evidence given by the United States officers in their prosecution of the case; but the fact that a very lax feeling prevails upon the seaboard with regard to the wrong of cheating the Government is beyond dispute, and it is upon that fact, mainly, we are now commenting.

The whisky frauds and the customs frauds are all based upon the same idea that it is perfectly proper to cheat the Government whenever and wherever you can. It is a very vicious principle, and men in legitimate business should frown it down instead of encouraging it. There must be buyers as well as sellers in all these illegitimate transactions, and the buyer is as criminal as the seller, if he knows or suspects the real state of the case; and whisky offered at less than it can honestly be made for, and silks put upon the market at prices below what they can honestly be imported for, should, at the very least, awaken the suspicion of buyers and put them on their guard. Commercial immorality must, in the end, sap both public and private morality, and he is doing an injury to the common welfare who, for mere personal gain, connives at a fraud upon the Government or upon any one else.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN OHIO.

At a ratification meeting held in Columbus on the night after the meeting of the Republican State Convention, Judge TAFT made a speech in which he referred, as follows, to the absorbing question in Ohio politics:

"There are those who would divide the school fund. To any such measure the Republican party is unalterably opposed, and so am I. Gentlemen, without any disrespect or any reproach for those whose antecedents of birth and education may have tended to bias their opinions in favor of such a measure, I am opposed to it in every form in which it has been or can be suggested. Popular education is the corner-stone of a republic. Ignorance is the most fruitful source of danger. Not only is it the parent of crime, but it deprives the ballot of its value, and makes it even dangerous; and to remove or to reduce its ignorance is the first and most imperative duty of the State. In a free republic *the great, the divinely appointed means to accomplish that end, is the common school system, supported by impartial, uniform taxation.* To entrust any portion of the fund thus raised by taxing all to any church, would be a palpable union of church and State, equally unwise and unconstitutional. If the Constitution were changed so as to permit it, every church would take its quota, if it could be ascertained, until each sect would be running a school according to its views on the public funds. The unity and strength of the common schools would be broken, *and the taxation for such a corruption and conflict of schools would no longer endure.* The result would be that the whole subject of education would be remanded to voluntary contributions. The greatest duty of the State would be abandoned and ignorance would triumph. The division of the school fund would be as destructive of the system of common schools as the dissolution of our political union would be destructive of our political power. Without such common schools, the latter is, more dangerous, and the ballot-box would be dangerous. With them we can safely have the broadest civil and political liberty and unlimited suffrage. The truth is the time is not far distant when all the churches and all the people will acquiesce and rejoice in sustaining them, and that they will then look upon any division of the school funds will sooner or later yield to the genius of Republicanism, and be satisfied to give religious instruction and enjoy religious privileges in the family and in the church, while the State, with sovereign impartiality, shall perform its great duty of making education universal through the system of common schools the world ever saw.

"Having regard, then, to the destinies of my own great State and the United States, we, the Republicans of Ohio, assembled in Republican party, let our motto be, 'Universal liberty and universal suffrage, secured and made safe by universal education.'"

Judge TAFT wound up his speech by a complimentary allusion to Governor HAYES. He spoke of him as a man of integrity, honesty and ability; congratulated the Republicans upon having selected so excellent a standard-bearer, and assured them that he would give General HAYES his hearty and earnest support.

THERE is a continued decrease in foreign immigration. For the first five months of the present year the total number of arrivals at New York was 37,235, against 52,173 for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 14,918. Reckoning from this basis the Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration estimates a total for the entire year of 90 000, against 140,337 for 1874, and 267,354 for the year preceding. These figures have a special significance, the interests upon which they bear being as wide as the country. The truth, as concisely stated by the former Commissioners of Emigration, appears to be that "bad times in Europe regularly increase, and bad times in America gradually diminish foreign immigration." In other words, while bad crops, commercial and industrial crises, and unfavorable turns in political affairs in the Old World tend to increase immigration, the appearance of the same phenomena hereas certainly tends to decrease it. There are at present no special signs of discontent in Europe. Advices from nearly all parts, England alone excepted, show that labor is of late better rewarded, and that crops promise well, so that the temptation or the impulse to expatriation is not a feeble stimulus in the migratory movement. In case of a European war, however, there would doubtless be a formidable movement in Germany to escape the military conscription, which by the amended law includes all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

THE Mayor of New York has issued an order putting the price of labor on the public works of that city at twenty cents an hour, instead of $2 25 a day for eight hours' work. This reduction in rates so incensed the Democratic laborers (no others are there employed) that they sent a delegation to remonstrate with the city authorities. One of the delegation put his grievance in these words:

"We did not expect such a thing when we voted the Tammany ticket last fall. We were then told that when Tammany got into power, and the Democracy ruled the city, times would be better, but they have been bad ever since, and now all we know is that our wages are to be cut down. Because that is the meaning of the order that you have issued. Although we are Democrats, and voted for the Democratic ticket, we find Democrats cutting down our wages, although they are hardly enough to live upon. The thing came upon us so suddenly that we don't know what to think of it, but we do know that it comes from Democrats."

So the deluded people are beginning to find it out, are they? They were seduced into voting for Tammany with the assurance that the Democracy would make times better, and Tammany redeems its promise by cutting their wages down! But, then, that is the way the Democracy redeems all its promises, and the New York victims of its bad faith are no worse off than those who elsewhere put confidence in its lying pretences.

THERE are suspicious and captious people who think that the President did not go far enough in his letter on the third term, and that it did not really mean what it seemed to say. To all such we commend the following report of a conversation held with the President on Monday last, as telegraphed to the St. Louis *Globe*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The President to-day received numerous telegrams and personal friends and public men congratulating him upon his third-term letter. He has expressed himself very freely regarding the matter, and says he feels greatly relieved now that the matter has been disposed of. "No one knows what a load has been taken off my shoulders," he said, and added, "friends and foes have alike been troubled by this bugbear, but they have not been troubled half as much as I have. The number of letters sent to me, anonymous and otherwise, offering all sorts of advice in the premises, is almost countless. Very few people, however, have talked to me regarding it until to-day, and I find that a great many regret my course. But Washington is not always a healthy place from which to judge public opinion. I believe the majority of the people of the country will appreciate the difficulties I have labored under, and will give me the credit of being truthful. I really do not intend to be a candidate, and if any one construes my letter otherwise, or that I am seeking or will be a nomination, they will do me great injustice. That is all I have to say, only to repeat that I never felt more relieved by the performing of a public or political duty in all my life than I do now."

THE current number of the *Unitarian Review* contains an unusually able paper by Dr. PEABODY on the question of the co-education of the races. The author holds firmly to the opinion that co-education is the wise rule, but places little reliance on the policy of its enforcement by law. One of the most caustic passages in the essay is that in which he exposes the wicked absurdity of that provision of the Kentucky school law by which the colored schools are made to depend largely on the fines and forfeitures collected from colored lawbreakers. He pungently says: "As the colored population has, confessedly, much less property in proportion to its numbers than belongs to the dominant race, it is evident that the colored schools can be well maintained only by extraordinary enterprise and fertility in crime and misdemeanor on the part of the blacks, and that the rising generation must suffer for whatever improvement in manners and morals may take place in the risen generation." The provision is a disgrace alike to the statute book and to the Democratic legislators who placed it there. Our friends in that State would do well to give this matter an airing during the pending political campaign.

The Division of Ring Plunder.

(From the New York Times.)

The affidavits of James H. Ingersoll and Andrew J. Garvey, which we publish this morning, throw some new light on the methods adopted by Tweed and the thieving officials associated with him, to divide the money which they filched from the City Treasury. The story which they tell is more minute, connected, and comprehensive than any yet published. Ingersoll's deposition recalls the fact to which attention has been frequently directed in these columns, that the year 1867 marks the commencement of the system of fraud under which the prices on tradesmen's bills were "marked up" for the benefit of a Ring of Municipal officers. It should be remembered that the officers without whose signature no warrant could become an order for money upon the city or county treasury were the Controller, Mayor, and Chamberlain—the latter being *ex officio* County Treasurer. In 1867, when Ingersoll was led to understand that there was "a new programme; that people who supplied public offices of the city or county must pay for it," John T. Hoffman was Mayor, Richard B. Connolly was Controller, and Peter B. Sweeny was Chamberlain. The auditing authority for county claims was the Board of Supervisors, and of that Tweed was President, being also Deputy Street Commissioner.

The first period of the peculations explained by Ingersoll extends from January 30, 1868, to September 16th of the same year. During that time the plan of division was to "put up" bills for supplies thirty-five per cent., of which Tweed was to receive twenty-five per cent. and Connolly ten per per cent. Under this system at least three-quarters of a million of dollars was drawn from the city funds. The warrants for this amount were signed by Mayor Hoffman, Controller Connolly, and Chamberlain Sweeny. The beginning of a more elaborate system of fraud rather curtained by certain laws were passed in 1868 giving the Controller authority to adjust and allow old claims against the city or county, and to pay these from the sale of new bonds. Ingersoll says that payments on account of these adjusted claims began on September 16, 1868. In point of fact they began on September 12th, with a series of warrants paid to W. D. Roe & Co. and J. O. Seymour. Ingersoll's own payments, however, began on the 16th. The new system then devised was that bills bearing old dates were to be manufactured, and that fifty-five per cent. of their amount was to be divided among the official ring. Tweed was to get twenty-five, Connolly twenty, and Sweeney ten per cent., leaving forty-five per cent. for Ingersoll. As a number of these bills were entirely fictitious, Ingersol did not fare so badly.

The question naturally arises why legislation was necessary, or deemed necessary, to a good deal of money to secure, for which was passed with the well-understood intention of plundering the city, was allowed to run unchecked between the spring and the fall of 1868. When Tweed is dead and can open his mouth on this subject we may get a key to the mystery. What we know of the vast plunder by the perpetration of fraud is sufficiently instructive. On September 2d the Democratic Convention met at Albany and nominated, through the influence of Tammany Hall, Horatio Seymour for Governor. On September 8th, Mayor Hoffman made at Buffalo his opening speech in the campaign. In the absence from the city of the Mayor, it became the duty of the president of the Board of Aldermen—at that time Thomas J. Coman—to perform the work of his office. When the Mayor's absences extended to three days, the power of signing all bills, warrants and ordinances, and became, generally speaking, clothed with full executive powers. Hoffman left the city on the 23d September, and by the 16th warrants were submitted for Coman's signature some thirty warrants, based on fraudulent accounts, for the amount of a little over a quarter of a million of dollars. All of these, except for "county purposes," and chiefly for repairs on armories and drill rooms. On the 15th another batch of forty was signed by Coman, most of them on account of "adjusted claims." On the 16th a still larger list was passed, nearly all in the names of Ingersoll, Garvey & Co., and all payable out of the bonds issued on account of "adjusted claims." These three days' work of fraud netted the conspirators enabled the Ring to draw over a million of dollars from the City Treasury. This neat arrangement gave Hoffman time to stump the State, and enabled him to visit New York to improve his absence by lining their own pockets and supplying, in the nick of time, a good beginning for the campaign fund of 1868. Up to November 3d, Hoffman's frequent absence from the city was very effectually utilized. During the six weeks intervening between the opening of the "adjusted claims" mine and the date of the election, Coman signed, in concert with Connolly and Sweeny, warrants under this head, and based upon fraud, to the amount of another two millions of dollars.

During 1869 the system of fraud detailed by Ingersoll and illustrated by Garvey worked with remarkable ease and smoothness. The merely limited amount of stealing which could be practised under specific appropriations in the annual tax levies was dropped, and the "old adjusted claims" acts, under which millions could be obtained without the necessity of making the taxpayers feel the burden, were superior ease and secrecy of putting plunder down to the account of permanent debt were, doubtless, kept in view by the Ring when they secured the passage of the "Special Audit" clause in the county tax-levy of 1870. They carefully avoided making the old claims which were to be manufactured appear that implied issues of from long bonds. But having authorized the Controller to issue revenue bonds to pay for the bills "allowed" by the Board of Audit, they secured in due time, the passage of the law which enabled him to convert these revenue bonds payable from the taxes of the year into consolidated stock, payable in 1901. Ingersoll shows that previous to the passage of the county tax levy of 1870, the Ring had made their preparations for utilizing the fourth section of that law, by which it was provided that thirty-five per cent. would suffice for the person who concocted them, and the remaining sixty-five per cent. was to be thus divided (Tweed, as usual, no others are there employed) that they sent a delegation to remonstrate with the city authorities. One of the delegation put his grievance in these words:

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A Man Murdered by His Son In Indiana County.

(From the Indiana Progress, 3d.)

The usual quiet of our town was somewhat disturbed on Monday last, to hear that Edward O'Connor, an old and well-known citizen of Washington township, aged seventy-eight years, was killed by his son Dennis, a young man of about twenty-eight years. The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. O'Connor and Dennis had gone to the garden to plant potatoes; a short time after a cry was heard from the garden: Mrs. O'Connor and her daughter ran down. They found Mr. O'Connor lying beside a large box, from which the potatoes had been taken, in a senseless condition, and Dennis a short distance off picking up potatoes. Mrs. O'Connor raised her husband's head and spoke to him, but he was unable to answer. Upon examination it was found that the left side of his head was completely crushed in. He lived but a few minutes after. Dennis was asked about the affair, but gave an indifferent answer. Sidney Marlin, Esq., empannelled a jury to hold an inquest, the verdict of which was, that deceased came to his death from the effects of a blow delivered by his son Dennis with a pitchfork.

Dennis O'Connor, the parricide, enlisted in Company "G," 25th Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the war. In one of the battles in which that regiment was engaged he was struck on the head by a piece of shell, after which time he was not right in his right mind. He was an inmate of Dixmont for some time, but about three years ago his father brought him home. Dennis had threatened his father's life on different occasions before. Information was made before 'Squire Row and Dennis placed under arrest. Mr. O'Connor's body was interred in the Catholic cemetery on Tuesday.

A Prehistoric City.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* says: "Mr. Green Peyton, the owner of a farm at Peeled Oak, on Slate creek, a noted section of Bath county, and this spring, in plowing up about sixty acres of level land, he discovered the ruins of a city—a city of regular streets, curbed with stone, and evincing a higher order of architectural knowledge and a greater civilization than any other prehistoric remains yet found in this country. Many years ago a faint trace of a similar city was noticed in Montgomery county, near Mount Sterling, but the owners of the land having little taste for backward researches, almost or entirely obliterated the evidences to make room for corn-growing. This being a fresh discovery, we have no doubt it will be visited by Prof. Shaler and the archæologists and prehistorians of the country at large.

A Persian noble is dying of disappointment in Salt Lake City. He had heard of the enchanted valley of the Mormons, and deserted his own harem and the suite of the Shah to take up his abode in the paradise of the latter-day prophet. He arrived there safely some time since, but a sight of the Utah *houris*, with their peaked faces and their noses parallel with their chins, gave him such a "set back" that he is perishing of chagrin.

MEMORY.

The murmur of a waterfall
A mile away,
The rustle when a robin lights
Upon a spray,
The lapping of a lowland stream
On dipping boughs,
The sound of grazing from afherd
Of gentle cows,
The echo from a wooded hill
Of cuckoo's call,
The quiver through the meadow-grass
At evening fall;
Too subtle are these harmonies
For pen and rule;
Such music is not understood
By any school;
And when the brain is overwrought
It hath a spell
Beyond all human skill and power
To make it well.
The memory of a kindly word
Far long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means, "I cannot speak,
But I have heard!"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own word;
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry;
That givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy,
But when the heart is overwrought
Oh, who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Another planet has swum into our ken.

And now the grasshoppers have invaded the Yellowstone Park.

There was last year a reduction of 724 in the number of breweries in the country.

"O that mine enemy would write a book." Sherman accomplished the Job.

That plan for a National Prohibitory party has all the elements necessary to a gigantic failure.

Only forty-eight college commencements occur during the present month throughout the country!

Boston is priding itself greatly over its foreign trade, which is larger, this year, than ever before.

Let us have peas! Cart loads of 'em, green, are now almost daily shipped from Nashville northward.

Railroad construction appears to be more active in Southern California than in any other section of the country.

According to a Western journal railroads are now built of three gauges—broad gauge, narrow gauge and mortgage.

The potato bugs are said to have settled in Western New York in numbers almost rivaling the Kansas grasshoppers.

"In a word," say the Texas papers, "there is a promise of a year of plenty such as has never been witnessed." That's good.

Ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas, has put his foot in it. He is in the wholesale boot and shoe business in St. Louis and is waxing rich.

General Butler says he has "renounced the devil and all his works." This means that he no longer subscribes for Democratic newspapers.

The "impoverished" South. Buildings aggregating in value more than a half million dollars are now in course of erection in Atlanta, Ga.

The St. Louis *Journal* says "the recent heavy rains have about finished the chinch bug in those sections where it had made its appearance."

West Point is now holding out its attractions to visitors in the shape of the examination of the cadets, prior to the commencement exercises.

The *Salt Lake Mining Gazette* estimates the gold and silver production of the States and Territories during the past twenty-six years at $1,650,830,485.

The Prussian Government has undertaken to reform the orthography of the German language. We make our avowal that we are consonant.

The old engine house at Harper's Ferry, in which John Brown and his party were stormed and captured, is now used by an undertaker as a hearse house.

Austrian trade returns for the first quarter of the year show that the imports have fallen off by 5½ per cent., but the exports have increased by 12½ per cent.

Albany's iron company, which was organized to swamp Troy's iron interests, has been voted unfortunate, declined further service in the Presidential office after having served each one full term. Two Presidential elections have been held in the time of war and previous public perils; several periods of great financial depression; others under circumstances of great and apparently unwholesome popular excitement, and only two out of the eight without the aid of circumstances of personal and party animosities and excited popular passions. In these eighty-five years a people of four millions have increased into a nation of forty millions; while the business industries of the country have grown in a much larger proportion. The operations of the Government which have been practically confined to a narrow border of land on our Atlantic coast, now extend to the Pacific Ocean. Our government has passed beyond the "tide of successful experiment." Put on the trial of its powers in a season of dreadful war, it exhibited a strength which astonished the nations. The Englishman who at the close of the last century was so confident that

"When Hector dies Ilion is no more."

found the Government even stronger after the death of General Washington, and that no one man's life was indispensable to its continued prosperous existence. The histrionic enemy of American institutions abroad in our decades that the United States have a strong, stable, successful government. It may, then, be safely assumed that our National Government has passed through the formative period, and that the principal business of American statesmen is not now government making, but government administration; that we commend the future to any particular need reform, our own experience as a nation will furnish a safe and sufficient guide in making it, without recurrence to the false theory or the misleading example of other so-called republics. The mere theoretical opinion of the statesmen who made the Constitution in 1787, and who took part in the administration of the Government in the earlier stages of its existence, can, therefore, have but little weight unless confirmed by the experience of the eighty-five years of our national life under the Constitution.

Examples drawn from abroad are of still less value in determining the questions at issue. Our Republic *sui generis*, and founded on principles of government peculiar to itself. A very distinguished French publicist, Edouard Laboulaye, in his commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, points out the fundamental differences between the American Republic and the old European governments founded on the idea of the sovereignty of the people. On page six of his commentaries—third edition, published in 1868—he observes that in France "popular sovereignty means the sovereignty of the majority—everything, it comprehends everything. In the French sense, sovereignty is absolute, consequently despotic, and ends in tyranny. It is not so understood by the American. With them the sovereignty of the people is the general will applied to the common interests of the country. But the common interests do not comprise everything. Beyond them exists individual rights, over which the general will has no empire. Conscience, thought, speech, liberty of action, are rights which belong to the individual in his quality of man, and not in his quality of citizen; no individual, no collection of individuals, no majority has any right to invade them. The law is made to protect and not to determine my liberty. It has the right to punish me when I invade the liberty of another, but it has no right to interfere in respect to what concerns me alone, I have exercised my independence well or ill."

Again, on page seven, he says, speaking of the United State: "The sovereignty of the people has, then, only a restricted domain, a political domain, and in consequence it is a benefit to all and a danger to none. * * * Let any one read the amendments of the American Constitution, and he will see with what admirable wisdom the American people has placed beyond the reach of the action of Congress religious liberty, the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press, and the liberty of the person. It is in order to protect these rights that the States exists. * * *

"By this it will be seen that in invoking the sovereignty of the people, a Frenchman and an American express by the same word two different ideas."

It will thus be seen that in France there are no individual rights placed beyond the reach of government action. The majority determines both the rights of the minority and of the individual; or, rather, there are no individual rights in France distinguished from those of the citizen; and hence, our author remarks that "the Republics of the Spanish Main, for instance, were rebels, and the executioners had right on their side, for they were the most numerous and the strongest. The parliamentary assemblies are the depositaries of the absolute sovereignty of the people, and thus to absolute monarchy succeeded parliamentary omnipotence. Liberty was the war cry of the change, but in certain points lost by it." The same author observes, with great truth and force, that since 1789 all French legislatures have started on the same circle, and that circle was a narrow one; that they imperfectly comprehended the range of the questions on which they acted, and their solutions were superficial and often false; that the Americans, more happy than the French, because they were accustomed to liberty, had gone deeper into the science of government, and that the latter would do well to go to the American school if they wished to correct prejudices which had cost them useless tears, blood and miseries. What is here said of the several French republics, so-called, is equally applicable to the late Spanish Republic, and marks the broad line of difference between the Government of the United States and all other republics, ancient or modern. We do not even use the term sovereignty in the sense which other nations give to it. What is called sovereignty elsewhere is an indivisible supreme power in the state. In England it is said to be lodged in the King, lords and commons; in absolute monarchies it is supposed to reside in the royal or imperial office, and in republics in the parliamentary assemblies. Both in theory and in practice this power is omnipotent. There is no sovereign power in the United States in this sense of the term. The great mass of human rights in our country is placed entirely beyond the reach of legislative, executive and judicial power. There can be no government intervention in reference to these rights except to protect them from invasion, or to redress wrongs committed against them. They are essentially individual rights, and belong to the American as an individual man, and not in his quality as a citizen of the American Republic.

PIG IRON.

Production of the Furnaces in the United States in 1874.

(From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.)

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the producers and from its correspondents full statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1874. The total production was 2,689,413 net tons, against 2,868,278 net tons in 1873, and 2,854,558 net tons in 1872, showing a decrease of 178,865 tons as compared with 1873, and 165,145 tons as compared with 1872. Notwithstanding this decrease the production in 1874 was much larger than has been generally anticipated—much larger